MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

VOLUME 3
No. 4

DECEMBER
1942

Farm · Home · School

Save with Canada!

- Reliable electrical equipment is saving all sorts of things that have wartime value.
- Electrical refrigeration saves tons of food every day—makes it keep longer—brings it to the table in perfect condition.
- Electrical appliances are saving labour all over the country—cleaning carpets, washing and ironing clothes, milking cows, separating cream, and performing countless other useful tasks.
- Electrical power is lighting homes, running motors, running lathes—saving, saving, always saving.
- We live in an electrical age. Electricity is your birthright. Do it electrically. Save with Canada.

THE *Shawinigan* WATER & POWER COMPANY

A Salute to Quality

SINCE 1858

The MACDONALD TOBACCO COMPANY

Canada's Largest Independent Manufacturers of Tobaccos and Cigarettes

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

This journal is owned, edited, and published monthly by Macdonald College.

For advertising rates and correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the Advertising Representative.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Chairman
W. H. BRITTAIN, PH.D.

Circulation Manager
L. H. HAMILTON, M.S.

Business Manager
T. F. WARD

Editor
A. B. WALSH, B.Sc.(Agr.)

Associate Editor
H. R. C. AVISON, M.A.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE
E. GROSS
6381 De Vimy Ave.
Montreal

Telephone ATlantic 4739

All correspondence concerning the material appearing in the MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL should be addressed to
THE EDITOR,
Macdonald College, P.Q.

Subscription rates — 50c per year

'. . . AND LAID HIM IN A MANGER'

Human ears will not be tuned these days to hear the *merry* notes of the Christmas bells. But more than ever this year men will listen for those deeper tones that tell the serious meaning of the ancient festival.

In the midst of a 'people's war', the birthday of One who was 'laid in a manger' will have even greater significance than usual. As the 'common man' pauses to observe Christmas with his family, it will be to dedicate himself again to this struggle that is waged to make home and family life and freedom possible for all men everywhere.

In the hope that they will all share in this deeper joy the Journal extends to its readers the Season's Greetings.

During the winter months farmers have more opportunity for getting together to visit and discuss future plans than is true at most other seasons. In fact this has become a recognized and important feature of farm life. At this particular time, when so much depends upon organized effort, it would seem possible that these community gatherings might serve an even more useful purpose than has been true in the past. For instance, at a meeting held in Sherbrooke recently representatives of the various beef producing centres in the Eastern Townships decided to set up a beef breeders organization in their respective districts. These local groups will form a larger group which will represent the beef interests of the area as a whole. With reasonable support such organizations can do much in not only providing the necessary leadership for specific projects, but also can be of great service in promoting a better understanding of the industry as a whole. We recommend the idea of the beef breeders and suggest that now is an opportune time for other groups to take similar action.

Hoard's Dairyman, commenting editorially on the bonus which the American Government has set up for milk delivered to the New York Metropolitan market (20 cents per hundred pounds) says; "The Department of Agriculture announces this as 'a purchase and sales programme to support fluid milk prices to farmers and maintain needed production.' This would lead the public to interpret it as a half million dollar monthly subsidy to farmers in the New York milk area. As a matter of fact, it is actually a subsidy of this amount to consumers and should have been so announced. This proposal of a subsidy has been made to avoid a rise in retail prices and on the supposition that it will help to control inflation. In effect, it saves the New York consumer nearly half a cent a quart. This will cost the Federal Treasury nearly half a million dollars a month. Instead of the consumers paying this additional cost, it will be spread over all the taxpayers in the entire United States."

This bonus is more or less comparable with the 6 cents per pound butterfat which is paid in Canada. Our bonus should not be considered as a premium to producers only, but as a benefit to consumers. The bonus on butterfat was actually an endeavour to secure a sufficient volume of butterfat without puncturing the price ceiling to get it.

We are not discussing the merits or demerits of the scheme here. What is attempted is to depict the significance of it. It has been stated by some that the farmer is the most bonused individual in the country. If this were true it is hardly likely that a scarcity of his products would develop. Bonuses are not paid purely to help the farmer — they are being paid to secure supply.

Enough: And On Time!

by W. H. Brittain

"Nothing else matters but winning the war!" We have before us the clear evidence of the long years of patient plotting on the part of our enemies. They suppressed with ruthless energy and bestial cruelty any elements among their own people who might oppose them. They built up a generation taught to regard themselves as a master race whose privilege and duty it was to rob "inferior peoples" of anything that they themselves wanted. With devilish cunning, but with characteristic thoroughness, they began an assault on the minds of their intended victims, to create dissension in their ranks, to lull them into a false sense of security or to paralyze them with terror. They organized fifth columns to make their task more certain of success when the time came to assail them with treacherous force. They have not shrunk from any savagery, any cruelty, any horror in destroying, one by one, their selected victims. Even the tyrants of the past could not match the barbarities that have been heaped upon the helpless populations of conquered states by these so-called "civilized" nations. Can any one believe that our lot would be any better? Certainly, they have not failed to warn us of their intentions.

The thousands of our young men who gladly have left their homes in answer to the call, have given a ringing response to the challenge of our opening sentence. The labours of thousands of devoted men and women have echoed it. Many of our much criticized public men and thousands of able and energetic public servants are giving themselves unsparingly to this urgent task. Thousands more unknown and unrecognized are working quietly but effectively and do their part in the crisis. All these are doing their share and more than their share.

The expansion of our agricultural and industrial production in the face of gigantic difficulties is little short of miraculous. With all its minor imperfections, our successful effort to stabilize and control prices has given a lesson to the democratic world. The ingenuity of our scientists and engineers has produced results that are surprising. We have raised, equipped and trained large armies. We have filled the skies with planes and the seas with ships. Considering all this, it would seem that personal interest, national interest and the interests of humanity itself would compel every citizen to give his best in this critical hour.

Yet it is only a few days ago that an able and thoughtful public man stated that the devoted spirits responsible for this miracle are carrying the dead weight of a third of our people who are not yet "in the war". In referring to our accomplishments he echoed the words of Jan Christian Smuts concerning South Africa, when he remarked. "Not bad for a horse running on three legs". He ventured the opinion that, in spite of the splendid sacrifice of Canadian airmen, in spite of the exploits of our sailors on all the seven seas, in spite of the heroism of our boys on the beaches at Dieppe, and in spite of the ruthless slaughter of our people within sight of our own shores, there are still people in Canada with little knowledge of or little real interest in the issues of this struggle. And they realize even less the nature of the problems we must face in the years after the war.

We need not consider for the moment whether this pessimistic picture is entirely true and just; but we do know that we are not entirely free from the failing of all democracies in doing "too little and too late", and still more often we do a good thing when a still better thing would have been easier and more effective. Probably the poorest showing we have made in Canada is in the realm of public information and efforts to promote public morale. True, we do a wonderful short-term job in promoting individual programmes, like the Victory Loan, but considered long-term programmes to acquaint the citizen with the issues and meaning of the great struggle, his stake in it and his part in it, have been mostly feeble and ineffective. We have had a Department of Public Information, which we hope under a new name and under new management may be given the means and the freedom to develop a new vision of its true task in a great national effort. This body has been responsible for some very fine work, including some good speeches. Other agencies, like the National Film Board, have shown real vision and vitality, and certain aspects of the promotion work undertaken by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have shown a grasp of correct educational methods rarely displayed by official agencies. Unfortunately, however much our efforts seem to be devoted to exhorting "the elect", that is, those who do not need to be convinced, just how much of all our educational effort has sifted through to those who are simply uninformed or actually misled by others more concerned with personal or sectional interests than in furthering the supreme task? It is doubtful whether it could touch the minds or hearts of those — some nominally in the war effort — who permit personal interests or personal vanity to sabotage their war effort. The failure to make the fullest use of the thousands of individuals and hundreds of existing organizations and to weld their separate efforts together into one great undertaking, has been the most pronounced aspect of the general failure. If some person could arise with the imagination and the power to link all these scattered efforts together and to tie them up with all existing voluntary activities now operating on their own, we might have an organization of which we could be proud.

It is, perhaps, fortunate for us that success of our system does not depend entirely on the activities of a few leaders, and it does not therefore "let us out" to criticize those leaders. The "leadership principle" is a Nazi idea. It is not, thank Heaven, a part of our Canadian system,

(Continued on page 15)

675,000,000 Pounds of

BACON FOR BRITAIN

At least eight million market hogs are needed to supply Britain and the Armed Forces and workers in Canada during the next twelve months.

Ample supplies of feed are available but skilful adaptation in the use of production facilities will be required to meet this goal.

Hog production can be increased immediately by saving every pig now on hand and those farrowed in the next few months. This is important and will require special care.

Many pounds can be added to the total by carrying each pig to a weight of at least 200 lbs at the farm.

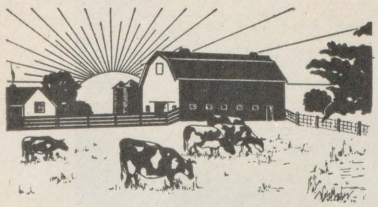
Every sow whose litter can be cared for should be bred this fall even though the pigs will not be marketed for another 10 or 12 months.

Producers can help win the war by converting this year's surplus grain into more Bacon for Britain and Pork for Canada.

For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

173S

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Canada's Farm Programme

A Radio Talk by the Minister of Agriculture

I have been asked by those in charge of the "Farm Forum" programme to open a series of talks with a review of farm policy and achievements since the beginning of the war, and follow that up with suggestions as to what will be required of Canadian agriculture during the fourth year of war . . . .

It is my intention to give the greater part of my time to the products which are produced right across Canada on the great majority of farms and are now required in unrestricted quantity as a part of our war effort. These are meat products, dairy products, and poultry products.

In the first year of the war Britain said, "We are sure we want all the cheese you can give us but we do not want any butter if it interferes with cheese deliveries; we want more bacon and ham than we have been getting but we are not prepared to say we will take all you can produce; we do not want beef; we are not anxious about your poultry and eggs." We therefore entered into agreements with regard to cheese and bacon based upon her needs. The cheese agreement was for all we could produce, but the bacon agreement was for not more than 291 million pounds.

At the beginning of the second year of the war Britain took the same position, but during the second year began to press for greater supplies of pork and dairy products, particularly cheese and milk, and she began to show an interest in eggs.

The result of this was that in the third year our agreements on pork and dairy products were for minimum amounts, but anything over and above would be taken. The result of this change in attitude on the part of Britain was that we were able to say to farmers in the fall of 1941 and spring of 1942, "Produce all you can of cheese and bacon — a market can be found for it."

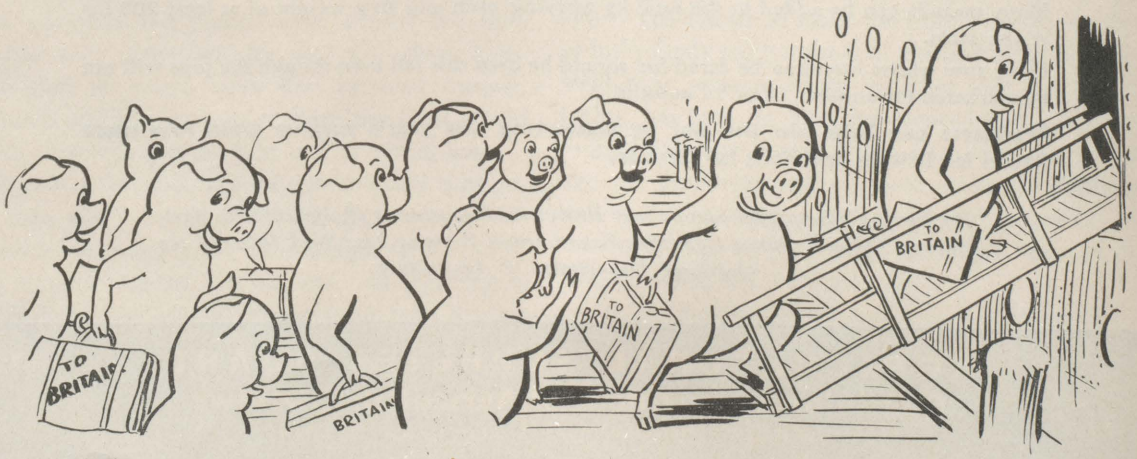
In the spring of 1941 we were confronted with the fact that our livestock production was exhausting our feed supplies and could not be further increased until feed supplies were assured. We did five things. We stopped the shipment of feed out of Canada. We inaugurated a policy of freight rates assistance to move what feed grain we had to where it was needed. We encouraged the greater use of fertilizers in the eastern provinces and British Columbia to increase production per acre. We paid farmers to take land out of wheat, summerfallow it, or put it into coarse grains and grass. Finally, what was most important, we arranged for higher returns to farmers for hogs, cheese, butter, eggs, and grain.

The famers co-operated in every part of Canada.

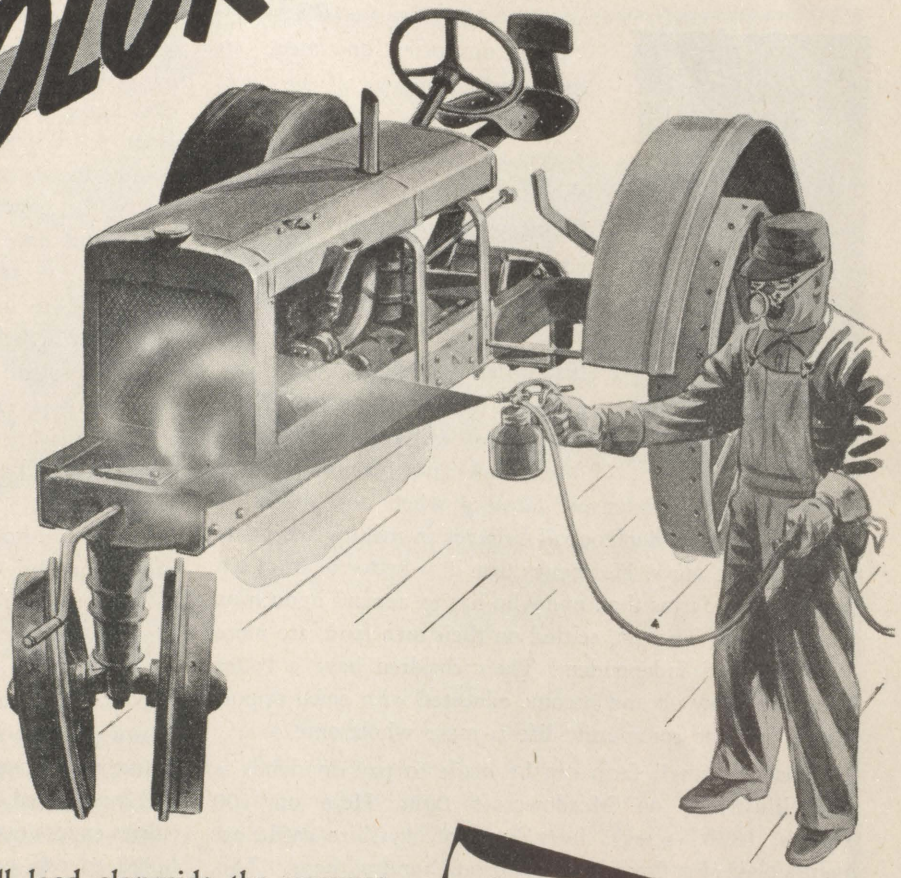
The result of your following and making use of the possibilities in these policies during the third year of the war, and good weather, is that we entered the fourth year of the war with our land in the best possible condition, with our production at the peak, with our prices averaging 40% higher than at the beginning of the war, with a supply of feed which we cannot possibly exhaust in less than two years, and with an assured market for all we can produce. This has resulted in a remarkable increase in production of hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, cheese, butter, poultry, and eggs, as well as feed grains.

Three of these achievements deserve special mention — hogs, cheese, and feed grain:

(Page 12, please)



CALLED to the COLORS



THEY have covered a lot of ground in their time, these models of a bygone year. Yet now they face the severest test of all—growing a crop that must not fail, in a year of long hours and hardship for all men and machines.

It's the old timers with shaky bearings and tired pistons that have a battle on their hands. Without new machinery to take their place, they must carry a full load alongside the younger streamliners.

Can they stand the pace? That depends on how quickly farmers act. There is still a chance for implement dealers to give all such machinery a thorough going-over. But farmers must get started *immediately* . . . order repairs in time to notify factories what will be needed.

There is a tender spot in your Allis-Chalmers dealer's heart for the old-timers he has sold. He has seen them introduce power farming in the community, pay for farms and send youngsters through school. With special pride, he is decorating them now with the Farm Commando eagle emblem . . . sending them out once again newly painted and "Ready to Roll!"

FARM COMMANDO
Ready to Roll . . .

Every A-C machine ready for peak performance and passing inspection by Allis-Chalmers dealers will be awarded a beautiful red-white-and-blue FARM COMMANDO emblem.

Watch for your A-C dealer's Farm Commando machinery and tractor school—your chance to get first-hand tips from factory experts. Local officials and agricultural students are invited to attend this educational short course on machinery care.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
RUMELY LTD. — QUEBEC

TO BETTER LIVING
TO BETTER FARMING
TO VICTORY

BUY VICTORY BONDS!
INSPECT EQUIPMENT NOW!
TURN IN YOUR SCRAP!

HERE IS HOW ALLIS-CHALMERS IS HELPING FARMERS

mail this COMMANDO-GRAM

ALLIS-CHALMERS RUMELY LTD., Dept. 43C, 1244 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario

Gentlemen: Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

_____

I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

_____

Name_____

Address_____

SUCCESS WITH 100 ARPENTS

High class Ayrshire cows, plus good farm practices, leave little to be desired.

by **L. H. Hamilton**

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacDougall

It is not often one meets an enthusiastic exponent of the small farm who at the same time can demonstrate what he is talking about. John D. MacDougall of Ormstown, Que., has raised and educated a family of ten children, paid off all debts and developed a farm which is second to none in his district. For the past number of years in most districts of Canada it has been customary to buy more land and practise what is commonly called extensive farming when one wishes to expand, but Mr. MacDougall believes in making what you have produce more. He argues that it is better to have ten farmers with farms than one who has to depend upon nine hired helpers. The ten, settled on their own land, are more contented and independent. Their children have a better chance to grow up and become educated with equal opportunity, and the community life is more wholesome.

That the small farm can be made to pay dividends is well illustrated on Meadowcroft farm. Here on 100 arpents, (87½ acres), forty head of Ayrshire cattle are maintained, plus three horses and one hundred hens. "This has been true for the past twelve years," stated Mr. MacDougall. "We have been able to grow sufficient feed and provide enough pasture with the exception of the protein rich foods to balance our meal mixture and some extras for the hens." From this herd, five and one-quarter cans of milk were shipped daily to Montreal during the past year. Sales of cows and calves increased the revenue considerably.

In talking about his farm great emphasis was placed on the soil and crops. The land is a heavy clay and fairly well drained naturally. Water furrows take off the surplus water during the wet seasons and little winter killing has been experienced. A five year rotation has been practised for a number of years and in speaking of this Mr. MacDougall thought he would follow a six year rotation if his farm were larger. It would allow an extra crop of good clover and alfalfa hay, he said. And they do grow good hay. This year, in spite of dry weather, various people commented on the heavy yield. Two cuts are taken from the first crop and in good seasons may run two tons at each cutting. This is due in large measure to the properly prepared and fertilized land. After-harvest cultivation is practised as much as possible to control weeds and since 1909 artificial fertilizer has supplemented the manure produced.

The fertilizer used during recent years was 0-16-6 or 0-16-10. Previously, 20 percent avid phosphate was used. This has given excellent results when used at the rate of about 300 lbs per acre. It is applied to all grain crops and in some instances is added to the corn land. That the results justify the expense was indicated by the yields. Mixed barley and oats yielded 55 bushels of 40 lbs per arpent this year, and while Cartier oats have yielded as high as 54 bushels of 46 lbs per arpent, they usually run 50 bushels or better. Mabel oats were grown this year for the first time. They were a good crop but will have to be tried in a more or less experimental way at least one more year before replacing the Cartier. "The Cartier ripens just right and has excellent straw for our purposes," stated Mr. MacDougall.

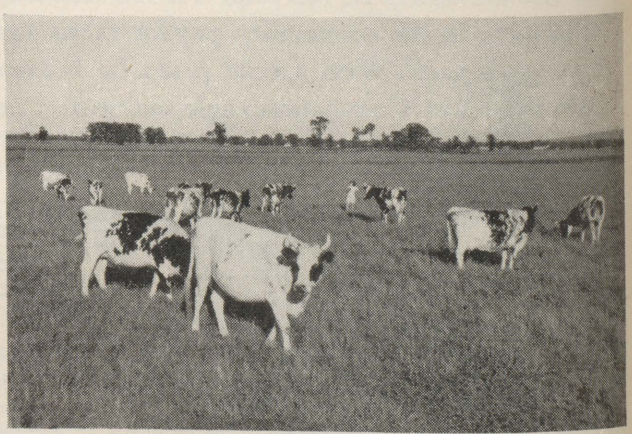
Fresh seeding is manured in the fall and, during the winter months, the manure is hauled to the field and put in small piles for spreading in the spring. With careful handling the straw part causes little trouble in the hay field.

Eight to ten arpents of silage corn are grown each year. This year an excellent stand of hybrid corn No. 645 was grown. In discussing this Mr. MacDougall was most appreciative of the work which has been done in providing new and better seed corn for farmers. He emphasized the difficulties experienced in previous years when corn broke down, failed to cob properly and was most difficult to handle. "The newer hybrids are meeting our situation very well and I am sure it will not be long before most farmers will depend upon them for seed," he stated.

The Herd

Ayrshire cattle have turned the feed into cash. Starting in 1911 with two imported cows and a young bull from an imported sire and an excellent producing cow, Mr. MacDougall has developed a good herd of Ayrshire cattle.

(*Continued on page 12*)



Some of the good Ayrshires grazing in excellent pasture provided on this farm.

Get ready for 1943-NOW!

YOUR LOCAL COCKSHUTT DEALER HAS A PLAN TO SAVE FARM EQUIPMENT AND *SAVE YOU MONEY!*

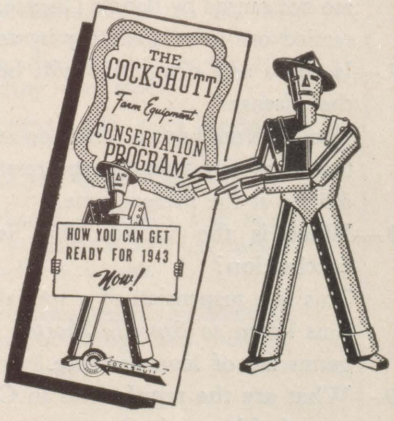
● Food will play an important role in winning the war . . . and, in 1943, Canadian farmers will grow more food than ever before. The success of this effort depends largely on the efficiency of farm equipment.

Many farmers . . . faced with the fact that in 1943, implement manufacturers can produce only 25% of the amount of new machinery they turned out in 1940 *and that all implements will be rationed by Government control* . . . are undertaking an extensive fix-up and repair program this fall and winter, in order to avoid any chance of delay next spring and summer when time and labour will be at a premium.

To help you get your implements and machines in A-1 condition while spare parts are still available, Cockshutt has prepared an outline plan . . . the Cockshutt Farm Equipment Conservation Program . . . which shows you how easily you can protect your big investment in farm equipment with a minimum of time and money. This plan outlines the steps to follow . . . shows you how, with new genuine Cockshutt parts, paint, grease, oil and a few hours time, you can *get ready for 1943* . . . NOW!

Get the details of this program from your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer at once . . . he is ready to help you with advice and service. Ask him for your copy of the new Cockshutt Farm Equipment Conservation Booklet which lists points that should be checked when reconditioning your machinery.

THIS BOOKLET SHOWS HOW YOU CAN GET READY FOR 1943 *NOW* . . . HOW YOU CAN SAVE TIME . . . CROP . . . AND MONEY!



BRANTFORD CANADA

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

SMITHS FALLS • WINNIPEG • REGINA
SASKATOON • CALGARY • EDMONTON

COCKSHUTT PLOW QUEBEC LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUE.

COCKSHUTT PLOW MARITIME LIMITED
TRURO, N.S.

Bang's Disease and Calfhood Vaccination

by C. A. V. Barker

Here are answers to a few of the questions raised by cattle owners when considering calfhood vaccination. A letter to the Macdonald College Journal Question Box will bring a more complete reply on any point.

1.—**What is Bang's Disease?**
It is a disease caused by a specific germ which causes many cattle to abort or lose their calves, or produce weak calves many of which may die later. It causes retained afterbirth, breeding difficulties or sterility and a reduction in milk production.

2.—**Is it very prevalent?**
In many districts the disease is quite prevalent with large numbers of animals involved.

3.—**How is it spread?**
There are various means by which the germs are spread: (1) Through contaminated feed and water, (2) Through infected milk, (3) By an infected bull. Large numbers of germs are spread at the time of abortion or at the time of apparently normal calving by infected animals. All infected cows do not abort.

4.—**Are other farm animals infected by the germ?**
Swine, horses and sheep may harbor the germ.

5.—**Is Bang's disease transmissable to man?**
Yes. In man the disease is known as Undulant fever, contracted through handling infected animals or drinking milk containing live germs. Proper pasteurization renders the milk safe for human use.

6.—**How can one tell that an animal has Bang's Disease?**
The best method is to apply a Bang's Disease test as many infected animals do not abort and all abortions are not caused by Bang's Disease. This test can only be carried out in a laboratory by an experienced person.

7.—**Is there any drug that will be of value in curing the disease?**
There is no known drug or combinaiton of drugs that is of any value in the treatment or cure of this disease at the present time.

8.—**What is the vaccine that is used in calfhood vaccination?**
This is a suspension of a special strain of *live* organisms kown as *Brucella abortus* strain No. 19. These germs are of low virulence.

9.—**What are the regulations in Canada regarding the use of this vaccine?**
Vaccine in Canada may only be sold to registered veterinarians for use by them at the request of the cattle owner. The veterinarian must apply for a purchase permit from the Veterinary Director General and before the permit is issued the veterinarian must agree to fulfil certain conditions regarding the use of the vaccine. A vaccination certificate must be given to the owner for each animal vaccinated.

10.—**At what age should calves be vaccinated against Bang's Disease?**
Any time between 4 and 8 months of age is satisfactory.

11.—**How do we know that vaccinated calves have acquired a resistance to Bang's Disease?**
Vaccinated calves should be blood tested in 30 to 60 days after vaccination and if the reaction is "positive" that would be evidence that the vaccine was potent.

12.—**How long do vaccinated calves react to the agglutination (blood) test?**
Most calves become negative to the test prior to the time of breeding and hence do not react at the first calving period. A few may remain suspicious and occasionally some react.

13.—**How long will this new vaccine prevent abortions in cows vaccinated as calves between four to eight months of age?**
This period of time is somewhat uncertain, but it is believed that the majority of calves properly vaccinated will be sufficiently resistant to Bang's infection up to and including their third pregnancy.

14.—**Are calves vaccinated with strain No. 19 likely to be carriers or spreaders of Bang's disease?**
In experimental procedures thousands of vaccinated calves have been placed with pregnant animals without causing the latter to react in any degree to the blood test or to become affected.

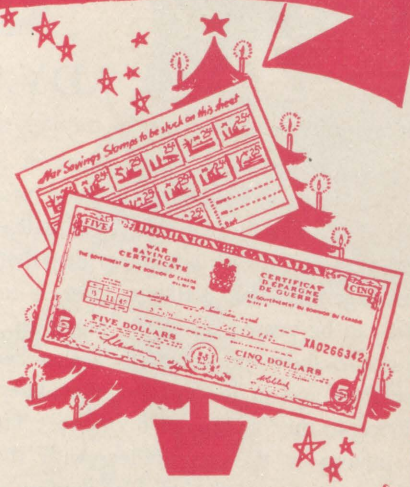
15.—**Is it safe to add animals infected with Bang's Disease to a herd vaccinated as calves?**
This is not recommended. If this is done, a new virulent strain of Bang's organisms may be introduced and overcome the resistance of the vaccinated animals.

Vaccination, in the hands of a veterinarian, is simple and safe.

Don't wonder what to give

Here it is...

THE TIMELY CHRISTMAS GIFT



WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES *and* STAMPS

Yes—by every standard of logic and reason—by every standard of human impulse . . . self-preservation . . . future security . . . family affection . . . friendship . . . WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES are this year's *most important Christmas Gift.* This year they are "The People's Gift," for WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES will benefit all the people—collectively as well as individually—by helping to hasten the end of the War and bringing Peace and the re-union of families with loved ones now overseas.

Head your Christmas List with these investments as Gifts. Where in previous years you have given cheques or money, this year give CERTIFICATES.

Start the children on their way to buying WAR SAVINGS STAMPS regularly by giving them Stamps. War Savings Stamps are the drops of water that make the ocean tide that will bring those in the services home again. You can buy War Savings Stamps for 25c each at all Banks and Post Offices and many retail stores.

Free!
ATTRACTIVE
GREETING CARDS
at any Bank or Post Office.
They are designed to hold
STAMPS and CERTIFICATES
you send as Gifts.

NOW READY — FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY —AT BANKS AND POST OFFICES

War Savings Certificates, can be purchased at Banks and Post Offices: A $5 Certificate for $4 cash, A $10 Certificate for $8 cash, A $25 Certificate for $20 cash.

Decide Now. Buy these Certificates just as you do other "merchandise"—no delay—no ordering. Buy them in the name of the recipient and give them as you do other Gifts.

Help to Win Peace on Earth

Give...

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

... this Christmas

National War Finance Committee

CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

ADVANTAGES OF A CO-OP

What advantages are there in buying through a co-operative over buying through an ordinary store or agency?

The advantage most people think of first is that goods or services can be bought at a lower price through a co-operative. The advantage of large scale buying has been shown over and over again. Provided that the co-operative is well-organized and well-run there is no doubt that this benefit can be passed on to the members. It is usual, however, not to show too great a variation between prices in a co-operative and in the open market, but rather to pass on the saving in the "patronage dividend". The saving on large scale buying is then combined with the saving on the actual operation of the store or buying club — over the ordinary retail store.

A second advantage in co-operative buying is that a high quality of goods or service can be secured. The co-operative exists to serve its members and there is no incentive to swell profits at the expense of quality — when the members desire good quality.

A third advantage is an improved service in supplying the goods required. Highly-organized private business now offers, in many communities and in most lines, an adequate service and those interested in organizing a co-operative would do well to consider whether that service can be much improved under the conditions which obtain. There are, however, communities that are not well served by private business, and even in populous centers there are various kinds of services not now available to great numbers of people. Dental and general health services are an outstanding example. These can often be secured by the organization of a co-operative.

MARKET COMMENTS

Official announcement has been made that with the new year, all butchers slaughtering farm animals for sale must secure a license. This is to bring into the records small operators that supply local domestic markets. It is pointed out that this will make possible more complete records of supplies and domestic consumption. This regulation naturally does not include farm slaughter for home use.

During the month more complete regulations of egg prices were announced. The ceiling of 50 cents per dozen on Grade A large has been in effect for some time. For other grades there had been no ceiling prices. The scarcity of eggs forced prices of lower grades close to the Grade A price. The new regulations are designed to maintain the spread between the various grades. Montreal prices are 50 cents per dozen for Grade A large, 48 for Grade A medium, 45 for Grade A pullets, 42 cents for Grade B eggs and 42 cents for Grade C eggs. Eggs put up in dozen or half dozen cartons may be 2 cents above the ceiling price or 52 cents. Quality premium eggs have a ceiling of 54 cents. Retail *mark up* must not exceed 20 per cent or 8 cents per dozen, whichever is lower.

The Quebec Department of Agriculture announced the discontinuance of the cheese bonus during the past month. This move is designed to help to relieve the butter scarcity and indicates that there is at present no scarcity of cheese. The radio market report of November 25 said: "Butter prices were firm but there were no offerings". This seems to explain itself so thoroughly that no more need be said.

The United States plans on an increase of 15 per cent in hog production for 1943. Record output of this year exceeded 100,000,000 by a considerable margin. The plan for next year is 121,000,000. Instead of having four-fifths of a pig for each person as this year, next year the plan is to have nine-tenths of a pig each. That should provide some pork for lend lease. The price is to be supported at $13.25 per hundred live weight (on a Chicago base) until September 30th, 1944.

Trend of Prices

	Nov. 1941	*Oct.* 1942	*Nov.* 1942
	$	$	$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	9.25	10.20	10.55
Cows, good, per cwt.	6.60	8.25	8.20
Cows, common, per cwt.	4.60	6.60	6.75
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	3.60	5.75	5.70
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.05	14.75	14.95
Veal, common, per cwt.	10.80	13.40	13.45
Lambs, good, per cwt.	11.10	11.90	12.50
Lambs, common, per cwt.	9.10	10.50	10.50
Hogs, B.1, dressed, per cwt.	15.00	16.35	16.40
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.34	0.35	0.36
Cheese, per lb.	0.18-0.25	0.20	0.20
Eggs, Grade A large, per doz.	0.45	0.50	0.50
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.18½	0.22	0.22
Chickens, dressed, milk fed, A, per lb.	0.25½	0.31	0.31
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, Extra fancy, per box	2.60-2.75	2.25-2.50	2.50-2.75
Potatoes, Quebec No 1, per 75 lb. bag	0.90-0.95	1.25-1.35	1.25-1.40
FEEDS:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00
Oil meal, per ton	(39%) 49.00	(38%) 44.00	(38%) 44.00

RAISE BETTER CALVES

If it's 'Ogilvie' it's good!

AT LOWER COST

Indisputable tests show that, by feeding calves **"Miracle" Calf Meal**, and selling the milk they would otherwise need, there is an actual feed saving. The milk brings more than the feed cost. And when calves are fed on **"Miracle" Calf Meal** they are free of rickets, grow stronger and faster. **"Miracle" Calf Meal** shortens the time when calves will pay their own way as milkers. And this feed in the dotted bags starts them on the way to higher milk production.

42-45

"MIRACLE"

CALF MEAL

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

FANTASIA

. . . I dipped in my pocket for the change; money was freer these days anyway. It startled me when the fellow tapped me on the shoulder, for I hadn't heard him approach. He was in uniform, lean, a bit grimy, with the scent of gunpowder about him. I followed his gesture, and for the moment my eyes seemed to trick me.

Moving along the highway was a supply column, headed for the battle area. What amazed me was the nature of its burden. Two pleasure cars perched on a carrier; piled high on another truck were cases marked: "Dress uniforms, 1942 design." Refrigerators, cabinet radios, easy chairs filled still other trucks.

My visitor spoke: "The boys had a little money to spare, so they ordered them," he explained. "They want to look a bit smarter, and have a bit of comfort."

It was too ridiculous.

"But hang it all, man," I said. "We're at war! There's only so much room in those trucks and they've got to have Bren guns, ammunition, tank parts, grenades, and those things that they really need to do the job! How do they think they're going to win if they keep trucking that stuff around?"

I discerned a twinkle in his eye as he replied: "I understand you people are still doing that sort of thing back home." He paused, while I tried frantically to follow his logic. Then he continued: "You burn gasoline in pleasure driving; to be fashionable, you buy clothes you don't need; you still buy new furniture, and I'm not sure that you couldn't use your food stocks a bit more wisely. Like you said, you've only got so much productive capacity, and you need as much of that as you can possibly spare to make the Bren guns, ammunition, and tanks that you're so keen to have these boys use."

"How do you think you're going to win the war if you keep industries working overtime to make the things that you squander money on?"

I turned to the sales clerk: "Sorry, I guess I don't need it after all." I would save that quarter, and I could think of quite a few others that I could save just as easily.

I glanced back at the highway. Normal traffic was there again. My friend had vanished.

George Orr in "The Continent"
Staff Publication of the North America Life Assurance Company

SUCCESS: . . .

(Continued from page 6)

His first emphasis is on production and only cows able to qualify under his conditions remain in the herd. He likes the 305 day test and plans for all cows to freshen within the year. The whole herd goes on test and careful check is kept on each individual's performance. This has resulted in several well known families being developed.

At present a Class A bull heads the herd. Sired by Burnside Royal Crown and out of the good cow, Burnside Barr Andrietta, he has left a very promising crop of calves and heifers.

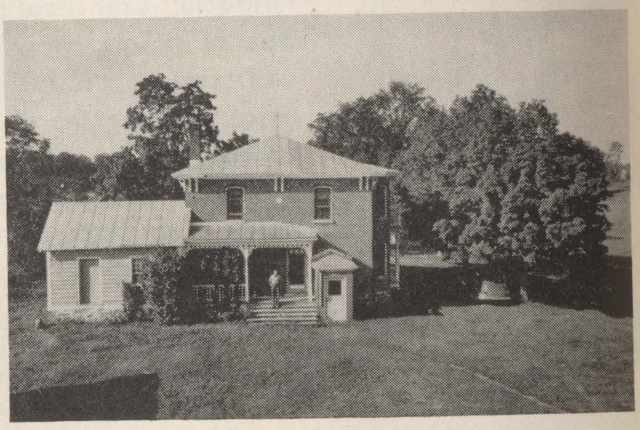
The only cash crop on this farm is the purebred cattle sold for breeding purposes. This amounts to approximately $1,000 per year, which in itself justifies the extra effort involved in keeping records.

Calves retained for the herd or for sale are kept inside throughout the summer and turned to grass in the fall. This avoids the running from flies and makes regular feeding more easy. Whole milk is used for feeding during the first few weeks and is then supplemented with a good calf meal. As the calves grow older the milk is reduced, the meal increased and well cured alfalfa hay is provided. Proper care and cleanliness have avoided any trouble with scours or other calf diseases.

The cows are fed according to production on 18 per-cent meal mixture. This is made up of home grown grains plus the purchased protein supplement.

Study, care and thoroughness have been responsible for the achievements on this small yet large farm, and in this connection much help has been given by Mrs. MacDougall and her family. Ewan, the only son, expects to remain on the farm to carry on where his father leaves off. He has been an active member of the Calf Club, has attended short courses at Macdonald College and is actively interested in community activities. Of the girls, three have taken the teacher's course, one a household science course; two are trained nurses, one is in office work and two are at home. As the family grew up they were allowed to choose the training they desired and then were encouraged to go ahead. The costs, though heavy at times, were never considered a reason for holding back.

The family is now fairly well grown up and more and more responsibility is being taken over by the son, Ewan. Full of ambition and keen, he already has plans for further improvements. The barn will be remodeled, some waste land will be brought under cultivation and perhaps other changes effected. This is as it should be. The small farm still provides sufficient opportunity for the progressive farm boy.



The beautiful home on Meadowcroft Farm was built in 1909.

FARM PROGRAMME: . . . *(Cont. from page 4)*

Our hog marketings will be double in 1942 what they were in 1939.

Our cheese marketings will be 60% higher in 1942 than in 1939.

Our production of feed grain will be double in 1942 what it was in 1941.

While policy had something to do with it, and weather had much to do with placing us in our present position, the farmers and their wives and children deserve unstinted praise for the wonderful effort they have made and the results achieved in the face of difficulties.

The first of those difficulties was a lack of confidence on the part of financial, business and government officials in the productive possibilities of that section of Canada which the statistics show has made the increased production of the past three years possible and stands all by itself in making an increased programme for the future possible.

If it had not been for the undying faith of western farmers, western governments, federal agricultural officials and Providence backing up their optimism, the story being told could not be told.

The second of these difficulties was the lack of faith that anything would be done to assure returns for increased production.

This was only overcome through gradually breaking down the antagonism to increased food prices. The position attained must be at least maintained.

The third was and is the necessity for utilizing manpower in other places. It is now generally recognized that if our institutions were to be preserved our able bodied young men had to go to the factories and the armed forces. It is difficult to understand how an industry which gave up one-fifth of its able bodied men in the face of unprecedented demands upon its own productive ability could have accomplished the task 100 per cent.

It is only those who understand farm life who realize how this was done. There are no union hours on a farm. The man left on the farm increased his hours. There are no special laws for women on the farm. The mother is the first up in the morning and the last to bed. Her day is from five in the morning until ten or later at night if

(Continued on page 32)

HAPPINESS comes only through the faithful performance of duty . . . We face the New Year with subdued feelings, mindful of those who are suffering and dying for our freedom.

We must not relax our efforts toward winning the war; we must save to win the peace.

These are our most sincere wishes at this Christmas season.

THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY

PLESSISVILLE P.Q. CANADA

MAKERS OF FORANO PRODUCTS SINCE 1873

THE COLLEGE PAGE

Pro Patria . . .

We have the names of two hundred and seventy Macdonald men and women who are serving in the Army, Navy or Air Force. There may be more. Ten have given their lives in the service of their country; two are missing; four are prisoners of war. Two — D. C. Dougall, '39 and P. L. Archer, '40, — have been awarded the D.F.C. Kenneth Hew Smith, Diploma '38, who was killed at the battle of Matapan, was mentioned in despatches for conspicuous bravery.

The complete list of men and women who have enlisted is too long to publish here, but we will be glad to mail a copy to anyone who asks for it. The list of known casualties is as follows:

Bachelder, Allen Leland, Missing, presumed dead.
Brissenden, Joseph: Killed in flying accident overseas.
Cameron, Donald: Killed in flying accident at Malta.
Colley, John: Killed in action.
Goodenough, Carleton S.: Killed in action.
Gorham, James Rist: Missing, presumed dead.
Houston, Allan Dale: Killed in flying accident near Vancouver.
McDonald, Donald: Missing.
MacLennan, Charles Grand: Killed in action.
Scott, Eugene Claude: Killed in flying accident in Texas.
Smith, Kenneth Hew: Killed at Matapan; mentioned in despatches.
Taylor, Harold Alvin: Missing.

Prisoners of War

Dougall, Donald Charles, D.F.C.
Drysdale, Gordon Lloyd.
Gibb, George William.
McLeod, Archibald.

Military Training for All

All students who are physically fit must take military training while they are at college. This session the training is being done by instructors from the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C. who come out from Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Another requirement, new this year, is that students must keep up with their academic work or be called for military service. The regulations, which are drawn up to make sure that the universities will not become places of refuge from military service, state in part: "Any physically fit student who fails to pass any term of yearly academic examination required by his university, college or school, unless such failure, in the opinion of the university, college or school authorities, and the District Officer Commanding, is due to circumstances beyond the control of the student, shall be called out forthwith (for military training.)"

In view of the foregoing, the midnight oil will doubtless burn more brightly than ever around examination time this year.

The Women's Programme

Women students also are given training for wartime duties. Students who have been at college for at least one year and are in good standing academically may join the University Training Detachment of the Canadian Red Cross Corps. They wear a light gray uniform with a tie of the university colour, and wedge cap with the Red Cross badge. During the first year in the Corps they take basic training: first aid, air raid precaution work, and military squad drill. They learn something of the organization of the Canadian Army and of the Canadian Red Cross Corps. In their second year of enlistment they may take one of four courses: transport service, nursing auxiliary, office administration and food administration. Only the latter is offered at Macdonald College, but other institutions, whose student body is not composed of specialists in only one line, may offer all four. In their third year in the Corps (their fourth year at college) the students do more advanced work in their chosen field, or they may substitute actual service in some organization for their training period.

First year students, and all others who for one reason or another are not members of the C.R.R.C., must take physical training and the prescribed course in first aid. During the second term, when their first aid course is completed, they will learn something of motor mechanics, mass feeding in emergencies, nutrition and home nursing.

There is little spare time for students these days.

As we go to press a short course is in progress at the college. It is sponsored by the Quebec Beef Cattle Association, and is being held to demonstrate to beef cattle raisers the principles and methods of artificial breeding. We will have more to say about it in our next issue.

ENOUGH . . .

(Continued from page 2)

any more than the false "master race" idea. In theory at least, our leaders carry out the wish of the majority. Therefore, it should be an informed majority. Furthermore, we do not help by merely being stirred by eloquent speeches about the grand old flag. Such emotions rarely result in action, and high-pressure advertising campaigns, while they may serve an immediate purpose, rarely result in sustained effort. Indeed, they are apt to "backfire". I have often thought that too many people give too wide and literal an interpretation to the text, "They also serve who only stand and wait". If this were actually true, the streets of our towns and cities might well bristle with V.C.'s, for, as "waiters", many of our people possess the very highest qualifications. No, the times put a premium on doing, and it is a simple but profound truth that participation is the life blood of the democratic system. It is time for us to cease merely to wait. It is only by working and working together that we can develop the spirit that ensures victory. Tyrants come and go. Tyrannical systems spring up in every age, but they contain within themselves the seeds of their own defeat. It is the diffusion of the quality of leadership among our citizens that gives to the democratic system the stability and permanence that outlasts the lives of individuals.

The development of a closely-knit but flexible organization of rural people on a national scale would undoubtedly enable them better to serve the national interest. Many well-intentioned people fear such an organization, but we cannot allow vague fears to impede the exercise of our responsibilities. Risks must be taken. Cowardice wins no battles. We must not allow selfish interests to capture a programme that, if properly operated, holds such promise. The beginnings of a better understanding of what needs to be done to secure better homes, better farms, better schools, better health for the rural people, must not be let drop. Legitimate consideration of prices and profits can wait for the time being. At least they need not be our first consideration in this programme. He is no friend of the farmer and no true supporter of national efficiency and national unity who discourages the right type of farm organization.

The beginning of an organization that includes within its fold all organizations and all individuals with the common aim is necessary to promote intelligent carrying out of the common task. Someone said recently that "Canada's greatest frozen asset is the brain of the people". To unfreeze that priceless asset and put it to work must be our first thought. We need an organization that can promptly and accurately bring the weight of informed rural opinion to bear upon the problems of war and the equally vital problems of after-the-war reconstruction. Let us then cast aside the melancholy and unhonoured slogan, "Too little and too late" and substitute therefor another and a nobler motto, "Enough, and on Time".

"SOL-MIN"

Safeguards Your Investment!

- Keeps Livestock Healthy
- Low Cost per Animal for Feeding
- Makes More Milk Money For You

Because "Sol-Min" contains the nine mineral elements in proper ratio, essential to all livestock:

CALCIUM	IODINE	SODIUM
PHOSPHORUS	COPPER	CHLORINE
IRON	SULPHUR	MANGANESE

. . . it keeps them healthy and free from nutritional diseases caused by mineral deficiency.

More milk means more pounds of butterfat per cow and more profits for you . . . at the small cost of about one cent per cow per day.

Write to Box 10 for Free Booklet — "Sol-Min"

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Fertilizer CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED Division

Head Office: MONTREAL
Branches Throughout Canada

RESEARCH IS THE KEY TO KNOWLEDGE

CEROGRAS

Natural Green Feed

GREENMELK COMPANY LIMITED, WALLACEBURG, ONT.

J. B. Renaud & Cie Inc.

Founded 1845

The largest Food Dealers in the Province

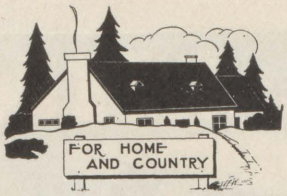
FLOUR - GRAIN - GROCERIES - PROVISIONS
FRUIT - FISH - ETC.

L. DeCELLES, General Manager

Subsidiary: OLD CITY MFG. CO. LTD., Quebec, Que.

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC, QUE.

Branches:
CHICOUTIMI RIVIERE DU LOUP MONT JOLI



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes and to matters of interest to them

A National Standard for Education

by Etta H. Dow

Early in the development of the Women's Institute movement education was made one of its major departments. Through the leadership of capable conveners, our rural women have come to take an eager interest in the question of adequate schooling for every Canadian child.

In the rural districts many of our children receive a meager education in a one-roomed school of seven grades, taught by a poorly-paid and often a poorly-qualified teacher. The Boards responsible for such schools feel they cannot raise the school rates high enough to wipe out existing conditions. Because Institute members believe that the Larger Administrative Units could do much to overcome such conditions, they are supporting the appeal for legislation to make possible the establishment of these units in Quebec.

Quebec is the only province in the Dominion without any law to enforce school attendance. As a result it is not surprising to find illiteracy in our communities. The Quebec Women's Institutes regret the fact that so many children in this province do not receive any education so they annually ask the Provincial Government to enact laws enforcing compulsory education. The age limit for school leaving varies in the different provinces but in each of them the child is allowed to leave school upon completing a certain grade. Ontario sets a high standard. There the age limit is sixteen or else matriculation. We would welcome a law to keep a child in school to the age of fourteen or to the completion of Grade VII.

The adoption of compulsory education will call for an increase in the number of teachers as well as enlargement of present school plants. At the present time not only this province but the whole Dominion is facing a serious shortage of teachers. Several schools are closed now for this reason while others are staffed by young, untrained teachers holding a permit for the school year. To the rural mind it would seem that the city schools with their one grade to a room and their splendid system of supervision would be the logical place for some of these stop-gap teachers thus releasing more teachers with diplomas to rural schools.

Such a suggestion introduces the salary question. The Quebec minimum of $400 cannot truly be called a living wage. No teacher can be expected to pay travelling expenses, board and lodging, buy clothes and have anything left for the cultural side of life on such a pittance. Unfortunately, in the opinion of many a hard-working farmer who has to plan and scrape for weeks ahead to get the money to pay his school taxes, the teacher is getting a munificent gift for short hours and easy work. In poor communities the property tax can never produce a fair salary. Public opinion must be aroused to convince the Government that in addition to its generous grants for school improvements it should adopt a system of salary bonuses.

The call for reforms in education comes from many quarters. The Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Perrier, recently said that radical changes must be made in our educational system to conform to the needs of the present and post-war world. The announcement that the National Committee on Reconstruction has asked the Canada-Newfoundland Education Association to undertake a nation-wide survey of education is welcome news. The establishment of a temporary Bureau of Education at Ottawa to receive and tabulate information is a move that might well be made permanent.

When the Fathers of Confederation drafted the provisions of the B.N.A. Act, they gathered into one section many things that should be dealt with by the provinces but they devoted a whole section to education although it, too, was to come under the jurisdiction of the provinces. Why they did so is probably explained by the first sub-division made by them wherein it is clearly stated that no law "shall

Miss Roberta Scott, Demonstrator for the Women's Institutes, explains the fine points of poultry dishes to an interested audience at the Poultry Products Exhibition.

prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the time of union." At that time, schools both in Upper and Lower Canada were directed by the clergy. Then those early statesmen added in another clause, "the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws." Therefore, the right of the Federal Government to intervene in questions concerning education was established in 1867. This right was exercised in the settlement of the Manitoba school question.

So that all Canadian children may have equal opportunities to receive an education, it would seem inevitable that a National standard should be set to equalize not only the type of physical and mental training to be given in the schools across the Dominion but also the cost. Then children in rural communities would have the same advantages as city children, — the children of the labouring class as those of the professional class.

A text-book authorized for use in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec, or for British Columbia and Quebec, or Ontario and Quebec should contain suitable study material for the children in the remaining seven provinces. A standardized Normal School training that would permit an interchange of teachers from one section of the Dominion to another would vastly broaden the national viewpoint of the youth of our land.

Members of the Women's Institutes are learning to think nationally and internationally through their membership in the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada and in the Associated Country Women of the World. Because they have found it is not easy to change the adult's attitude of mind, Institute members are keenly alive to the need of enlarging the national consciousness of our children. This, they think, can be done by the creation of a National Standard for Education.

The Benefits of Health Insurance

by Lucy Daly, R.N.

Under Health Insurance everyone will be able to have a doctor's advice, nursing care, and hospitalization, when necessary.

The war has shown up the poor physical condition of many of the recruits. Fifty percent of those who were medically examined failed to pass in class A, according to reports.

Some municipalities have tried Health Insurance in some form or other but it has not been tried out to any great extent in this country. Does health belong to a municipality or to the nation? It really belongs to the nation; we are all Canadians, whether in the east or west. People will move to that part of the country where they can best earn their living, or to suit their health. With all the different conditions in this vast country of ours and the scattered population, no other plan can do for the people what the "Federal Government Bill" will do.

A questionnaire sent out by Dr. Heagerty, Chairman of the Board, went to each county unit of the Women's Institutes and was discussed at the June convention. A resolution approving the bill was passed and forwarded. Dr. Heagerty has made a very serious study of this subject and he finds all the provinces lack the financial means to do the necessary work. With compulsory Health Insurance for all, the contribution from that six percent of the people, who are now able to pay for hospital care, doctors and nurses, and who will not call for Insurance allowance, can go towards the very poor who cannot pay into the fund. Of course, some will make more use of it than others.

Canada is a very rich country when you consider the money spent on private motor cars, alcohol, tobacco, perfume and such luxuries. A great deal has been spent on Public Health, but so little on preventive medicine. The health units have done wonderful work but a great deal more has to be done if we are to have a healthier people. At the present time all hospitals which take in mental cases as well, have deficits and need more money to extend their work. Again quoting Dr. Heagerty: "With Health Insurance the patients will be paid for out of this fund." And he expects it to pay its way in a very short time. Of course, it is a costly affair but we are now paying out a great deal of money and not getting very far. Governments cannot always take into consideration people's feeling and people do not like accepting charity but even the grants are out of their taxes. Some of those who object have paid taxes all their lives and their families for generations before them. With health insurance they are paying for what they receive. The medical part of the bill is being studied by the Canadian Medical Association; the nursing by the Canadian Nursing Association and the dental aspects by the Canadian Dental Association. The government wants the public to be well represented by the different social organizations and the Women's Institutes have been asked to represent the Agricultural people. It is hoped the nursing will be carried out under a Superintendent of Nurses and be as well run as the V.O.N.

Then, there is the question of providing housekeepers, when the mother of a family is ill, either at home or in the hospital, so the young children (where there is no adult) need not be left alone. Doctors and nurses are all busy now, but when the war is finished, many of them will be thankful to settle in our rural districts and we will be glad to welcome them in our homes.

TIME FOR ACTION

by Lucille Thomson

For the last two years many members of the Quebec Women's Institutes have been studying ways and means of improving educational administration in the province, with the idea of introducing long overdue reforms in our school system. Some time ago, on a CBC boradcast, a well known educationist stated a fact, which of itself should be sufficient to enlist the support of everyone in this drive for reform. She told her listeners that the average educational attainment in the Province of Quebec is Grade Four. This fact is bad enough, but considered in the light of the following, it is appalling. In the countries occupied by Germany, all the schooling allowed is to Grade Four. We know that this is done deliberately so that these people will never receive enough education to rise above slave or semi-slave status. Are we to be content with seeing the children of this province receive no better education than Hitler would allow them if he were victorious? We have reason to be worried. How can our children face the future as leaders and as responsible citizens of democracy if we are unable or unwilling to provide them with the means?

The Speech from the Throne of the past session of the Legislature made mention of education, but the legislation arising from it was only of a minor nature. It is time that we did our full duty by the children. There is a definite shortage of teachers, which means that many a rural school will have to close. We should not let this occur. In the country it is very easy to let the situation slide, as child labour is very welcome on the farm these days, and many farmers will be inclined to let events take their course rather than think and act in the best interests of the children. The farmer and his family are hardened people when it comes to doing without the little luxuries that make life easier, but definitely education does not come under that heading.

The Speech from the Throne did promise continued work on the improvement of our roads, for which we are thankful. With better roads, the transportation of pupils to consolidated schools will be simplified. We should endeavour therefore to put all our efforts into the institution of the Larger Administrative Units, or county school boards, with the idea of complete consolidation where possible. It rests in our hands, and it is our responsibility to tell the Government that we favour changes in the educational administration and that we approve of the recommendation of the Protestant Committee. The Government that gave women the vote in this province will not be deaf to our appeal for immediate action. We should hold meetings to discuss this vital matter, and invite to those meetings speakers who are conversant with the subject. When properly informed, we should pass resolutions supporting the above mentioned recommendations and forward copies to our County Deputies. Some branches have done this already, but it requires every voice possible, so let us not delay. Remember that it is our children who are suffering.

WHAT HAPPENED IN RUSSIA

by M. E. McCurdy

Any one who has read of the wretched living conditions and the prevailing ignorance of millions of Russian peasants in pre-revolution days, and who notes the difference between the present gallant and sustained defence against a powerful and utterly ruthless enemy and the early collapse of the entire nation in the First Great War, will be constrained to ask why, and to wonder as to what happened to so utterly change the soul of the nation.

The indomitable spirit of the Russian peasants in particular is accounted for by the fact that the new life which they had enjoyed only for a few years had been ruthlessly snatched from them. All the new and treasured possessions had been burnt or destroyed, their farm animals slaughtered or driven away. It must have been a bitter sacrifice to decide upon the "scorched earth" policy, all the easier to carry out because everything was owned co-operatively, so there could be no case of individuals refusing to fall into line.

So the Russians are fighting like heroes because they have something to fight for. They feel that the country is now their own, no longer the property of the aristocracy and the big land owners, and they are looking forward in hope to the time when they will again enjoy peaceful possession of their homes.

To describe what happened in the villages is to give the key-note to the whole economic situation in Russia. Although the land belongs to the community each family has its own home, well built, electrically equipped, with a central heating system. Each house has its own garden, a cow, chickens and a pig. Schools, nurseries, a village hall, often a cinema, library and reading room to supply the demand for education are to be found in every village.

The peasants are thirsty for education. It starts in the nursery under a trained young woman, and goes on to kindergarten and schools. Every child has one meal a day in school.

Farm buildings and machinery belong to the community, and the crops are divided among the members of each farm on the basis of the number of days worked during the year. A small committee manages the farm, another the

affairs of the village.

Visitors to Russia have been struck with the contented enthusiasm of the villagers and their pride in their work. It is not to be wondered that they are determined to recover what has been lost and destroyed, or that even as they gaze on the havoc that has been wrought, they are planning to restore their co-operative system of village life.

It might be well for the period of post-war rebuilding of a shaken and impoverished world to make a study of Russia's system of social security, which has changed a down-trodden people into a living wall of defence against the injustice of ruthless destruction.

Q. W. I. NOTES

Gatineau County.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, President of the A.C.W.W., was a guest at the meeting of Aylmer East and addressed the meeting briefly. This Branch purchased a $100.00 Victory Bond, and renewed its membership in the Child Welfare Council. Eardley branch recalled remedies used in pioneer days, and discussed the value of hot school lunches for rural children. Plans were made to raise funds for Xmas boxes for boys overseas. The programme at Wakefield meeting was based on Child Welfare and public health. Each member present contributed a garment to be sent to Britain for children in need, by way of roll-call. Wright Branch had a very busy meeting, subjects discussed being the placing of a box in a local store for contributions for boys overseas; completion of a ditty bag each month; quilt making, sale of War Savings Stamps at each meeting. A quiz contest was held, arranged by Miss Inez Derby, the winners being: Miss Lily Thayer and Mrs. E. Allard.

Kazabazua Branch discussed various phases of education, as School Fairs, hot lunches. Clothing for a needy family was given, and the Branch co-operated with the authorities in vaccinating school children.

The County meeting was held at Wakefield, seven Branches being represented. It was reported that about a hundred blood donors had been found in Wakefield. A talk on Group Medicine featured the meeting, given by Mrs. H. Allard, and Mrs. Alfred Watt, who was present, also spoke briefly.

Huntingdon and Chateauguay Counties.

Howick Branch distributed folders for War Savings Stamps, and read an article on The League of Nations. A report of the School Fair was given. A study of food values followed, and a shower of jams, jellies and other good things were sent to Barry Memorial Hospital. Dundee had a paper on the storing on vegetables, and an address by the County President, Mrs. R. J. Blair. The County nurse addressed the meeting on Health Insurance. Aubrey Riverfield discussed the sending of boxes overseas. This Branch donated $5.00 to the County School Fair, and $2.00 for High School prizes. Papers on School Lunches, Welfare and Health and Dental Infection were heard.

Papineau County.

Speakers at the semi-annual meeting of Papineau County held at Lochaber, were the County President, Mrs. R. Cresswell, whose subject was Women on the Home Front, and Mrs. J. A. Devenny who spoke on the subject of Child Welfare in Wartime. Mrs. F. McEachern gave a humourous reading. In the local meeting at Lochaber a description of the activities of British women during war time was read by Mrs. Archie McDermid. Arrangements for packing Xmas boxes at the next meeting were made, these to go to local boys now overseas.

Sherbrooke County.

Ascot Branch voted $10 for ditty bags, $5 for overseas boxes, and sent $50 to the Self-Denial fund of the Q.W.I. This Branch catered for the annual banquet of the Ploughman's Association. A report of the Farm Radio Forum Council held at Macodnald College was heard at the meeting. Lennoxville voted $5 to the High School for prizes. Four members of this Branch won prizes in the Army Exhibit at the School Fair, Mrs. L. Parker, Mrs. C. E. Sterling, Mrs. C. A. Prince and Mrs. H. Wallace. It being President's day an account of past presidents was given by Mrs. E. L. Atto. Orford Branch celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday in a fitting manner in October. Twelve pairs of knitted articles were reported for the Red Cross. Milby provided two prizes for punctuality in the local school, and planned hot lunches for the coming winter. Donations were made by the members for the Xmas boxes for the men overseas.

Vaudreuil County.

The guests at Willow Place, Como, held a rummage sale which realized $132. The proceeds were used by the Women's Institute for war work. The Branch donated $25 in War Savings Stamps for prizes in Hudson Heights school, for the best kept gardens and best vegetables raised during the summer. An oil painting, the gift of Mrs. O. F. Partland, brought $25 into the treasury. Mrs. Fred Shorto was made a life member in appreciation of her untiring zeal in war work.

Valcartier Branch.

This group of thirty-six members has contributed much to the community life socially and from the point of view of education. Educational pictures were shown and a scholarship of $30 annually provided, and improved equipment provided. The sum of $75 was given for fire sufferers relief. Children in the community were inoculated for diphtheria. The Branch sent $15 to the Magdalen Islands Branch to assist in the jam project for Britain. In addition to $90 in cash given to the Red Cross, many articles of bedding, sewing and knitting were contributed by the Branch. The sum of $20 was given towards the purchase of two electrically-heated food-wagon units which are now being used at Valcartier camp.

Housekeeping for the Nation

by Thelma Craig*

To-day the women of Canada have a new job—they are housekeeping for the nation. The outcome of the battle on the home front depends largely on how well they do that job.

Says Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board: "The success which price control has had to date is largely due to the intelligent co-operation given by the women of this country."

That price control has been successful in keeping down the cost of living and preventing a runaway inflation is indicated by the following facts:

In the ten-month period before November 1, 1941, our cost of living index increased by 7.4 per cent. From November 1, 1941 to September 1, 1942, the ten-month period after the announcement of price ceiling control, our cost of living index increased by 1.0 per cent.

If any one has any doubt whether it has been worth while to introduce price control measures, let us see what happened during the last war.

Where there has been a 1 per cent. increase in the cost of living index from November 1, 1941 to September 1, 1942, there was a 15.8 per cent. during the corresponding period of the last war.

The food index since the price ceiling went into operation shows an increase of 2.1 per cent.; during the corresponding period of the last war it rose 24.3 per cent. Bread prices show no increase in this war period but jumped 30.3 per cent. last war. Clothing, fuel and rent indexes have shown practically no change since last November, yet during the corresponding period during the last war fuel costs increased 10.1 per cent., rents 7.4 per cent., and clothing 13.6 per cent. Included in this rise in clothing prices were increases such as 56.0 per cent. for men's socks, 22.8 per cent. for work shoes, and 19.1 per cent. for women's topcoats.

And before the peak of the inflationary rise had been reached after the last war, the cost of living had climbed to 198 per cent. of its level before the war; foods had increased to 226 per cent., clothing to 251 per cent. and fuel to 184 per cent. Sugar prices had risen to over 450 per cent., butter to 250 per cent. and milk to 184 per cent.

Would any one want such fantastic price increases to take place during and after this war?

**(Information Branch of Wartime Prices and Trade Board)*

The women of Canada remembered what happened last time. Many of them understood that economic controls must be set up in this war, not only to keep down the immediate cost of living, but even more important — to provide protection against the demoralizing uncertainties of a future in which the economic and social security of the family would have disappeared. They knew what inflation had done to Germany in the post-war period when prices skyrocketed to such a peak that a bushel basket of paper money wasn't sufficient to buy a loaf of bread . . . when men and women found their savings of a lifetime wouldn't purchase a postage stamp.

Women were quick to see the part they could play in price control. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board early recognized that women, since they make from 80 to 85 per cent. of all purchases of retail goods and services, could be an effective instrument for holding the price ceiling.

Women Support the Price Ceiling

Only a couple of weeks after the establishment of the price ceiling, the chairman of the W.P.T.B. invited the heads of the national women's organizations to Ottawa, and enlisted their co-operation. Representing between one and one-and-a-half million women, the presidents and vice-presidents in attendance pledged their support and the support of the women they represented. That included the Women's Institutes, the Home and School groups, the I.O.D.E., the National Council of Women, church organizations, housewives' consumer groups, etc.

Out of that small meeting in a committee room in Ottawa grew a continent-wide movement on the part of Canadian women to resist spiralling prices. Out of their eagerness to enlist in the battle against inflation developed a unique organization, the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The network of the organization extends into every province and every district and reaches into even the tiniest hamlet and the most sparsely settled countryside. Let us take a glance at this organization:

1. Women's Regional Advisory Committees.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is divided into thirteen areas for purposes of administration. Each area has its own W.R.A.C. to represent the Consumer Branch to the people in the area and to represent consumers in the area to the Consumer Branch. Representation on the committee is (a) by organization, (b) by geographical distribution.

2. Sub-Committees.

Each area of 5,000 or over is entitled to its own committee. There are 195 cities and towns with sub-committeees comprising 1,383 members.

3. Corresponding Members.

Every centre under 5,000 population is urged to name its own Consumer Branch representative. There are 180 centres with 186 corresponding members.

4. Liaison Officers.

Every local women's organization in Canada should have its own liaison officer. Her function is two-fold: (a) to keep her group fully informed regarding regulations affecting the consumer, and (b) to secure the opinions of its members and channel those to the Consumer Branch. There are 3,238 local groups with liaison officers.

The Consumer Branch headquarters at Ottawa is at once the ear and the mouthpiece of consumer opinion. The Consumer Branch exists (a) to represent the Board to the consumer, and (b) to represent the consumer to the Board. Byrne Sanders, director of the branch, sits in on the formulation of all orders affecting the consumer.

While there are still many women who are not actively participating in the program to keep down the cost of living, enough women have refused to pay more than the Maximum Prices Regulations allow for the goods and services they buy, to have held back in large measure the forces of inflation. They have recognized that it is the individual responsibility of the consumer to see to it that he or she does not pay more than the highest price allowed by law. They know that the price ceiling is designed to protect their pocketbook and the pocketbook of the nation. They know that if we are to preserve the institutions for which we fight, the co-operation and understanding of every citizen must be given gladly as a conscious and deliberate act towards the winning of the war.

So while the Canadian housewife may not drive a tank or pilot a bomber, she is conscious of the fact that she can help win the war in her own kitchen and on her own shopping tour. She recognizes that everything she buys, everything she uses, has something to do with our national defence . . . that when she buys a loaf of bread or a new dress or an electric toaster or even a tube of toothpaste, she is purchasing more than food or clothing or household equipment or personal requirements — she is purchasing raw materials, men, machines, labor, farms, trucks, railroads, merchant ships . . . and that if she buys *only* what she needs, she is making it possible for more raw materials, more men and more machines to get more manpower and more equipment to the fighting fronts.

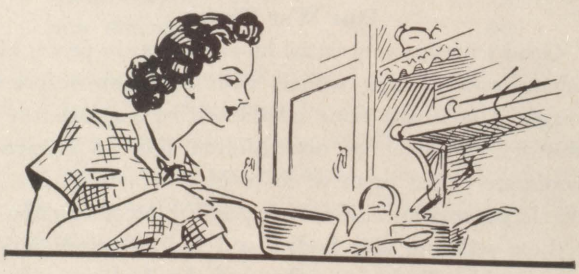
"BUY ONLY WHAT YOU NEED, AND IF YOU DON'T NEED IT, DON'T BUY IT."

Getting Along With Less

We have seen how Canadian women have contributed toward keeping down the cost of living. Now they are confronted with a new task — that of making available goods go as far as possible. The fact is, they must learn to live on less. If we are going to wage a "total war", everything that civilians can get along without must be eliminated from manufacture and production. The use of human and material resources in the provision of goods and services must be brought down to the minimum required for health, for efficiency and for morale. This means getting down to "iron rations" and that means getting along without luxuries whether in food or clothing or services. The nation's shoppers must buy only the clothes they need to be comfortable, only the food their families must have to be strong; they must save every scuttle of coal they can and every bit of electric power that is possible. They must go without new evening gowns and new refrigerators; they must eat less bacon and less of many other foods so that these can go to England. They must eat fresh vegetables and fruit when they can instead of canned goods so that critical materials like tin may be saved for machines of war.

In other words the civilian population of Canada has got to adapt itself to a whole new way of living. It has got to employ all its resourcefulness to make available goods last as long as possible and go as far as possible. At the same time it has got to fight on to keep back the forces of inflation, for an excess purchasing power pressing against a short supply of goods and services will force prices up unless direct price controls continue to be maintained with the co-operation of the nation's shoppers.

It is still the job of the women of Canada to keep down the cost of living. But it is also their job to guard supplies — to reduce the goods and services they use to the minimum required to sustain the life, health and morale of our people. It is their task, too, to see that the supplies are shared as equitably as possible.

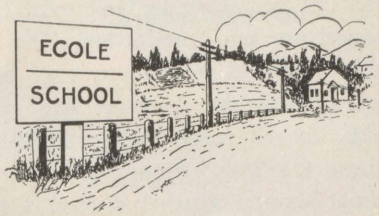


Three million women each watching the country's interests in her own household, can be a pretty tremendous force in keeping down the cost of living and in making supplies go as far as possible and last as long as possible. That is the objective of the Consumer Branch — an organization three million strong with every member with a sense of personal responsibility in the operation of our wartime economy.

The New Democracy

"Since my wife and daughters have taken to wearing slacks, life has become very difficult for me. I have to be very careful to see that I am wearing my own trousers when I go out."

—Man at a London court.



LIVING AND LEARNING

FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION

by G. M. Newfield *in the Manitoba Teacher*

A comprehensive program of federal aid for public education has been a long standing need of Canada. It will be needed even more in the years ahead. *Now* is the time to put such a program into effect.

Sooner or later some provinces will find it almost impossible to keep their schools open without federal assistance. Provincial and local tax systems will be hard pressed by the expanding federal tax program and by the forced decrease in sales of certain taxable commodities during the war. But to say that federal aid is inevitable is like saying that the United Nations will inevitably win the war. Such statements may be comforting but they do not help us to face squarely the need for driving through to victory with the least possible waste of time, materials, and human resources. If we wait for tax difficulties within the provinces to force action by the federal government, thousands of children will be subjected to drastic and unwarranted restrictions of educational opportunity. If we enact a suitable federal aid law now, we can prevent the collapse of schools in many areas and can gradually help raise them to more acceptable standards of efficiency.

Post War Duties

Good schools are essential in wartime as in peace. Many students now in high schools will see action before this struggle is over and many others will be employed in war industries. Whether or not children now in elementary schools are called upon to serve in these ways, they will have large responsibilities for postwar reconstruction. In all these activities able bodies and trained minds will be indispensable. Such requisites can be had in sufficient numbers only through the maintenance and improvement of our public schools.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation since 1935 has consistently advocated federal aid to education. Insistence upon federal aid since then and particularly during the past year has aroused widespread interest. In the United States, at the present time, there is a bill before Congress asking for an annual federal grant of three hundred million dollars a year to be distributed to the various states according to their needs. Everywhere the war has given great impetus to the whole question and now is the time for all of us to press with the greatest vigor for this assistance which is so vital to the country at large.

Make Education Democratic

Why should the people of a comparatively wealthy province favor federal aid for education in the poorer provinces? The democratic argument is that all children, regardless of the place and circumstances of their birth, are entitled to suitable opportunities for education according to their capacities and needs. While this argument satisfies many people, it is not the only good reason for reducing educational inequalities among the provinces. Informed citizens realize that each year their own province receives thousands of persons who attended schools in other provinces and that these migrants inevitably bring with them the results of their schooling, good or poor. Migrants whose schooling was poor are usually liabilities rather than assets to their adopted communities.

Wide Differences

Many people are not aware of the wide differences in the scope and quality of public school programs in the provinces of Canada. While their full significance cannot be expressed in numbers, these differences are undoubtedly reflected to a significant degree by such factors as school expenditure per pupil, average salary paid to teachers, Dominion income tax assessment behind each child of school age, cash income supporting each child of school age, number of children of school age.

The following tables prepared for the national convention of Kiwanis give some plain figures about Canadian education, the study of which evoked considerable interest.

Provincial Expenditures for Each School Child, Year 1937

Prince Edward Island	$24.85
New Brunswick	29.80
Nova Scotia	31.99
Quebec	33.52
Saskatchewan	36.41
Alberta	55.88
Manitoba	64.17
Ontario	67.39
British Columbia	78.38
Canada (approx.)	49.50

Although equivalent educational opportunities need not cost the same in all the provinces, the differences in

per-pupil current expenditure are too great to be justified on the basis of sectional variations in prices and wages. In 1937 the lowest province, Prince Edward Island, spent only $24.85 per pupil enrolled. This was less than one-third of the amount spent per pupil in British Columbia and only half of that spent in the nation as a whole.

Average Salaries in One-room Schools, Year 1940

Prince Edward Island	$416 for 411 teachers
Nova Scotia	506 for 1,408 teachers
New Brunswick	436 for 1,373 teachers
Quebec, deplorable: not published	
Manitoba	537 for 1,445 teachers
Saskatchewan	569 for 4,176 teachers
Alberta	805 for 2,640 teachers
British Columbia	817 for 566 teachers
Ontario	713 for 4,176 teachers

Because salaries comprise a very large proportion of all current expenditures for schools, it is not surprising to find almost as wide a range in teachers' average yearly salaries as in total current expense per pupil. To some extent the differences in salary may be explained by variations in living costs, but chiefly they are due to the differences in taxpaying ability. If children in different parts of the Dominion are to have similar opportunities for learning, they must have teachers of similar qualifications. Such a condition can hardly be attained so long as salary levels differ as widely as they do today.

Contrary to the opinion of many people, the inequalities of educational opportunity are not due primarily to differences in interest and effort among the provinces. The chief factors in the situation are differences in economic ability on the one hand and in the relative numbers of children to be educated on the other hand. New Brunswick with 606 children five to seventeen years old for each 1,000 adults had actually about twice the educational burden of British Columbia where 1,000 adults supported only 357 children of school age. This variation would have made a substantial difference in the amounts of money available per child even if both provinces had had the same amount of tax resources per adult and had devoted the same proportion of those resources to education. But, the figures show that in addition to the advantage of numbers British Columbia also had a 4 to 1 advantage in income per productive adult. Despite this glaring inequality, the province of New Brunswick manages to pay $29.80 per school child annually which, although less than 40 per cent of the revenue backing each child of school age in British Columbia, is a very creditable effort and represents a much greater sacrifice than the contribution made by the wealthier province.

War has Emphasized Inequalities

In making increased demands on all schools, the war emergency has intensified and re-emphasized the long-standing inadequacies of educational opportunity in certain parts of the nation. For many decades limited tax resources have made it impossible to maintain all schools at a proper level of efficiency by any reasonable effort. The situation calls for a comprehensive program of financial aid from the federal government.

Dominion Income Tax Assessment Behind Each Child of School Age (5-17) in Year 1939

Saskatchewan	$ 68.06
New Brunswick	160.24
Prince Edward Island	167.50
Nova Scotia	176.70
Alberta	187.20
Manitoba	190.25
Quebec	287.22
Ontario	626.78
British Columbia	752.66

Cash Income Supporting Each Child of School Age (5-17); Average of Years 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937

Saskatchewan	$ 626.00
Prince Edward Island	631.00
New Brunswick	684.00
Quebec	854.00
Nova Scotia	879.00
Alberta	960.00
Manitoba	1,044.00
Ontario	1,498.00
British Columbia	1,641.00

Number of Children of School Age (5-17) Per 1,000 Adults

British Columbia	357
Ontario	419
Alberta	510
Manitoba	515
Prince Edward Island	538
Nova Scotia	549
Quebec	580
Saskatchewan	596
New Brunswick	606

Example of Air Training Plan

The establishment in Canada of the British Commonwealth Air Training Schools is a wonderful beginning and indicates to some extent what can be done when education is directed toward one national purpose and subsidized by unlimited financial support. In less than three years this institution has developed into the most modern technical education system to be found anywhere in the world. Fully equipped modern technical schools have sprung up over night all over the Dominion. A steady stream of men and women are graduating from these schools every week equipped with a specialized advanced training designed to fit them for the task of achieving a victory for the

forces of freedom. Thousands of dollars per recruit are expended annually to promote this project. It is truly a worthy investment and a laudable educational effort. Canadians will spare no expense in their fight for democracy. This is only right, but, what is Canada prepared to expend to maintain that way of life? It has long been recognized that effective education is the bulwark of self-government. The long-time battle for democracy will be won in the schools. Whether it survives will depend upon how earnestly citizens desire to maintain it, and how well prepared they are to make its principles work. If Canadians are prepared to spend thousands of dollars per recruit per year to defend their way of life, surely they do not expect to maintain it for all time at the rate of less than $50 per pupil per year. Surely, an all out effort for democracy would include immediate removal of glaring inequalities in educational opportunities as between Canadian provinces and also in the communities within these provinces.

Avoid Mistake of Last War

It is of utmost importance that our long-time defense be not weakened. This was done in the war 1914-18. Inflated living costs compelled low-salaried teachers to accept better wages in business and industry. Their places in the schoolrooms were filled largely by unqualified people. Financial support for education was contracted considerably despite increased enrollment. Today part of the physical and education unfitness of youth rejected for military service is being charged to the inadequacies forced upon the schools during and following the World War I.

Every citizen who really believes in the democratic way of life may help prevent a more dangerous recurrence of these harrowing effects on schools. Already we are entering the first cycle of events similar to those which devastated the schools during and following the last war. Teachers in large numbers are leaving their class-rooms for jobs in industries. The need for rural teachers is urgent and this deficiency is rapidly extending into the high schools. The increasing flow of teachers into better paid occupations threatens the quality of educational opportunity because these teachers cannot be replaced by adequately trained persons. And why are the teachers so ready to give up the positions for which they have been particularly trained?

Many Reasons

There are a great number of reasons. Many are leaving schools not because they wish to, but because of financial reasons. Unless salaries are brought more into line with remuneration in other professions, they will be forced to leave in much larger numbers as time goes on. There are some who leave because they are sensitive of the discrimination exercised in the rating accorded to teachers in the Armed Forces as compared with other professional men such as doctors and ministers. Some have realized that the Dominion Government value their services at least twice as much in work for which they have not been especially trained, as school boards who employed them for work in which they were particularly qualified by training and experience. Most of them have grown tired of the impossible task of creating super-citizens with the least possible equipment, recognition, and security in the presence of glaring inequalities.

Provinces can no longer do Job

So long as a narrow provincialism will embrace the Canadian educational system such petty practices will prevent progress. Substantial federal assistance or control seems to be the only ready remedy for the financial difficulties. The provinces of Canada simply cannot provide for an adequate educational system from the limited resources left to them.

If the facts of the situation were properly understood by the Canadian people they would not tolerate such conditions. It behooves every teachers' organization and its locals to advertise as widely as possible the need for Federal Aid to Education. Local service clubs, editors of weekly newspapers, members of local legislatures and of the Dominion Parliament should be informed of the growing needs. In most cases sympathetic and effective action will follow.

Mass Education

There is a difference between mass information and mass education. Mr. Goebels is a master at the former. His boss determines a policy, and he explains it to the people. They are not expected to question, discuss, or even think on the issue. They must understand it of course, but only that they may obey, as a horse might learn to obey the message of the whip.

Mass education, includes the explanation of problems, of policy, and of issues. In order that people may understand? Yes. But understanding as free, thinking men. And also, it enables people to pass these problems through the fire of discussion. That government by the people will not perish from the earth.

The National Farm Radio Forum is a wide-spread experiment in mass education. The two-way communication principle is central and basic to the whole experiment. But it will only work if the people do their part by **saying what they think.**

from Farm Forum Facts.

NEW ADDRESS

The staff of the Rural Adult Education Service is moving to Macdonald College late in December. All Service mail should be addressed to the Macdonald College Post Office, after December 31st.

Protestant Committee Report

At the fall meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, the usual Superior School and Intermediate School Grants were awarded. The Poor Municipality Fund was also allocated to schools in special need of help. On the whole, there has been a slight increase in the total amount of these grants.

There was much discussion regarding the development of favourable sentiment in favour of county central school boards. As already reported, there has been very great progress in Megantic County, and now there is further progress in Chambly, Stanstead and Brome. There is a prospect of further agreement on a greater Montreal school board.

Several points in the Report of the Director of Protestant Education are of sufficient general interest to warrant the widest publication. For example, there are now five women elected as members of school boards. 129 men teachers have enlisted in His Majesty's forces. This means that about 30% of our male teachers have enlisted apart from numerous lady teachers who have likewise gone into war work or enlisted in the women's branches of the services.

The scarcity of teachers is shown by the fact that there are now 124 persons teaching without diplomas.

Substantial progress has been made in the registration of pupils in Grade XII. Ten schools provide instruction in Grade 12 to 263 pupils. These classes have nearly doubled since 1935.

During the last eighteen months, twenty rural schools have been built at a cost of nearly $44,000 with building grants amounting to nearly $29,000. Extensions have been made to several high schools, and a new high school is being erected at Richmond at a cost of approximately $100,000. In many districts, school grounds have been extended and improved for children's recreation.

In the 44 high schools of the Province, there are 347 ordinary and 48 special classrooms. Half of them have assembly halls and 25 of them have lunchrooms. While nearly all high schools have class libraries, thirty of them have a central library containing a grand total of 64,000 books. Scientific and other educational equipment has been improving and increasing. Nearly all the schools have rhythm bands, motion picture projectors, film slide projectors, or delineascopes. When more money is available, still more can be accomplished.

Quebec Broadcast on Farm Forum

Agriculture in the Province of Quebec will be given a special broadcast on December 28th. The broadcast will throw light on different aspects of rural life in Quebec. The story of the Department of Agriculture and the many services it gives the farmer will be told. The work of Macdonald College in its research labs, and in its extension work will be given a place. The largest cooperative wholesale, the Coopérative Fédérée, will tell its story. Two representatives of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums will tell the rest of Canada about our Farm Forum program.

The Farm Forums sent in many suggestions for preparing this broadcast.

12 Million Neighbors

On November 9th, the last C.B.C. broadcast, 12 Million Neighbors went on the air. R. Alex Sim reported on the work of the Rural Adult Education Service during its 4½ years of activity. Concluding his reference to the extension work of the College, he said:

"This may sound as though Macdonald College were doing a lot for people. We are helping people who are anxious to help themselves. The fact that we are merely providing a service which they are anxious to use becomes self evident when I say that apart from clerical help there is only one full time person working on our adult education extension program. Many of the teaching staff of the College are helping in numerous ways, but the extent of the work would be impossible if it were not for the hundreds of community leaders — I could not begin to name them — who believe this work is important enough to contribute their skill and their energy to it. There is a reason for this. Ideas are stirring in Canada. Things are happening in rural Quebec these days. Ideas are stirring,— stirring in the towns and villages, stirring out of the ranges and concessions of the open country."

The 12 Million Neighbor Series, which ran for 10 weeks, won a hearty response from the radio audience both in town and city. The background research was prepared by Mrs. Louise Parkin, the scripts were written by Hugh MacLennan, author of "BAROMETER RISING." Special appreciation should be expressed for the work of Lamont Tilden, producer of the show, the two actors who took the part of the two honest citizens, and for the cooperation of the Talks Department of the C.B.C.

4½ YEARS OF
ADULT EDUCATION
IN RURAL QUEBEC

● a handsome illustrated booklet describing the activities of the Macdonald College Rural Adult Education Service.

Price, 10 cents

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

Poultry Products Exhibition

On November 24, 25, 26 and 27 the Quebec Poultry Industry Committee staged an exhibition in the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal. The object of the exhibition was to illustrate all phases of poultry production for the benefit of the whole industry and to show the buying public how to make the best use of poultry products.

To say that the exhibition was a success would be putting it mildly. The show was held on the ninth floor of the hotel and the crowds were so large that there was not even standing room during the last two days.

The programme was planned to interest both producers and consumers. Talks on poultry production, in both French and English, were given on all four days and included such topics as "Efficiency in Poultry Flock Management" by A. Graton, Oka, and N. Nikolaiczuk, Macdonald College, "Hatchability Problems" by P. E. Bernier, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, "Quality Poultry Meat Production" by W. A. Maw, Macdonald College and Bernard Chagnon, Victoriaville, "The Development of the Quebec Poultry Industry" by J. C. Barbeau of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, "How the Feed Industry is Meeting its Wartime Problems" by F. W. Presant, Feeds Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and "Producing Quality Eggs" by S. C. Barry and Abel Raymond of the Federal Service.

The large ballroom was given over to displays of the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, feed companies, equipment manufacturers, etc. Booths which attracted a lot of interest were those showing samples of dried eggs, and series of photographs showing just how eggs are dried. Another popular spot was a table set for dinner, on which were set out platters of roast turkey, fried chicken, chicken salads, and in fact samples of practically every method of serving poultry. Demonstrators in crisp white uniforms were in attendance to explain methods of preparation and discuss recipes.

Housewives were particularly interested in a series of demonstrations which were given in the Normandie Roof room twice daily. Here were shown, before audiences as large as 2000 persons, every step in preparing birds for the table — stuffing, trussing, roasting and finally carving. The birds were actually cooked on the stage and were carved in the approved manner by Prof. Maw and N. Henault. Miss Laura Pepper of the Federal Department of Agriculture and Miss LeBlanc from Quebec supervised this portion of the programme and, with their assistants, answered innumerable questions from the interested audience.

All-Industry Luncheon

On the third day of the exhibition a luncheon was held at which the chief speaker was Dr. Morley A. Jull of the University of Maryland, formerly Head of the Poultry Department of Macdonald College. Dr. Jull outlined the problems facing the poultry industry, and stressed the need for maximum efficiency in production of both eggs and meat. He pointed out that for the most economical production the breeding programme must aim at producing birds that will give the greatest possible returns, both of eggs and meat, per pound of feed consumed. The need is for fast-growing strains that use feed well and that, in the case of birds raised for meat, produce uniform carcasses. This can all come from proper breeding programmes. A 5 pound bird laying 100 eggs a year eats 9½ pounds of feed per dozen eggs, a similar-sized bird producing 200 eggs per year eats only 5 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. When it is remembered that feed costs amount to half the total cost of production, the value of owning strains that use feed efficiently becomes clear.

The whole exhibition was arranged and directed by the co-presidents of the Quebec Poultry Industry Committee, W. A. Maw and Jacques de Broin. Alberic Tremblay is Secretary-Treasurer. The project received full co-operation from the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

How to carve a turkey is demonstrated by Prof. Maw

Cheese Premiums Discontinued

From the first of December, 1942, the provincial premium of 2 cents per pound for 92 score cheese or better will be stopped.

From January to October stated Mr. Adrien Morin in announcing this information, butter production in Canada has dropped by 2½% and at the same time consumption of butter has increased by about 10%. At the same time cheese manufacture, encouraged by federal and provincial premiums, has increased rapidly in all provinces. Compared with the same period last year 38.8% more cheese was made between January and October this year than last.

In the Province of Quebec there is a still greater difference between production of cheese and butter. Butter production has dropped 8% while cheese production has increased 77%. There is a lack of balance here which may be corrected if the returns for milk delivered to the butter factory or to the cheese factory can be brought into line with one another.

By deciding to withdraw the premium on cheese the government hopes to bring about a better balance between the two branches of the dairying industry and so make butter production equal to the demand. It will also clear the way for the Federal Government to revise its policies so as to direct production to satisfy the demands of the home market, at the same time making sure that Great Britain gets all the cheese she needs.

Return Your Empties

Any farmer who has empty bags, particularly of the larger size, suitable for holding dried brewers' grains, distillers dried grains, bran, shorts, or other bulky products, is urged by the Used Goods Administrator to return them without delay to grain dealers or bag dealers in the best possible condition.

There is a shortage of material from which these jute bags are made. The products which normally go into bags of the kind mentioned are used for feeding live stock—and are being used to a greater extent these days due to the heavier demand for meat and dairy products.

New bags are only being supplied in limited quantities and if the distribution of feed products, of brewers, distillers and mills is to be maintained it is essential that used bags be kept in circulation—that is to return them as soon as they are empty.

The normal supply of jute just isn't coming through from India due to the fact that more ships are being used to take care of the more pressing needs of the fighting forces.

Farmers will be helping themselves and the war effort by avoiding delay in returning all bags whether jute or cotton to grain dealers, bag dealers or licensed peddlers. Bags are an important item in Agriculture. Take care of them—don't damage them—and keep them moving into the trade.

The Quebec Market Gardener's Association

The Market Gardeners' Association of Quebec held its annual meeting on the 18th of November in Quebec City and a couple of hundred horticulturists of the Quebec District and the South Shore were present at this important gathering.

In 1938, when the Provincial Horticultural Service called a general meeting of the farmers in the Quebec district who might be interested in market gardening and fruit growing, few would have predicted that in 1942 the Association would have been strong enough to adopt a constitution and to obtain legal incorporation. That, however, has come to pass, and the Association has already, in two years, brought about a great improvement in vegetables offered for sale on the St. Roch market in Quebec.

How did this come about? Several members of the Association formed a syndicate among themselves to force the municipal authorities to give up control of the St. Roch market. The syndicate was successful from the start, had a surplus on its first year's operations, and the Department of Agriculture, which had promised financial support if necessary, was not called on for any contribution.

Each year the agreement with the City of Quebec has been renewed and any profits made by the Association have been used for improvements in the market. Prices for rental of stands have been reduced, an office with a telephone has been set up, loudspeakers installed, an egg-candling room and an information desk are some of the outstanding additions.

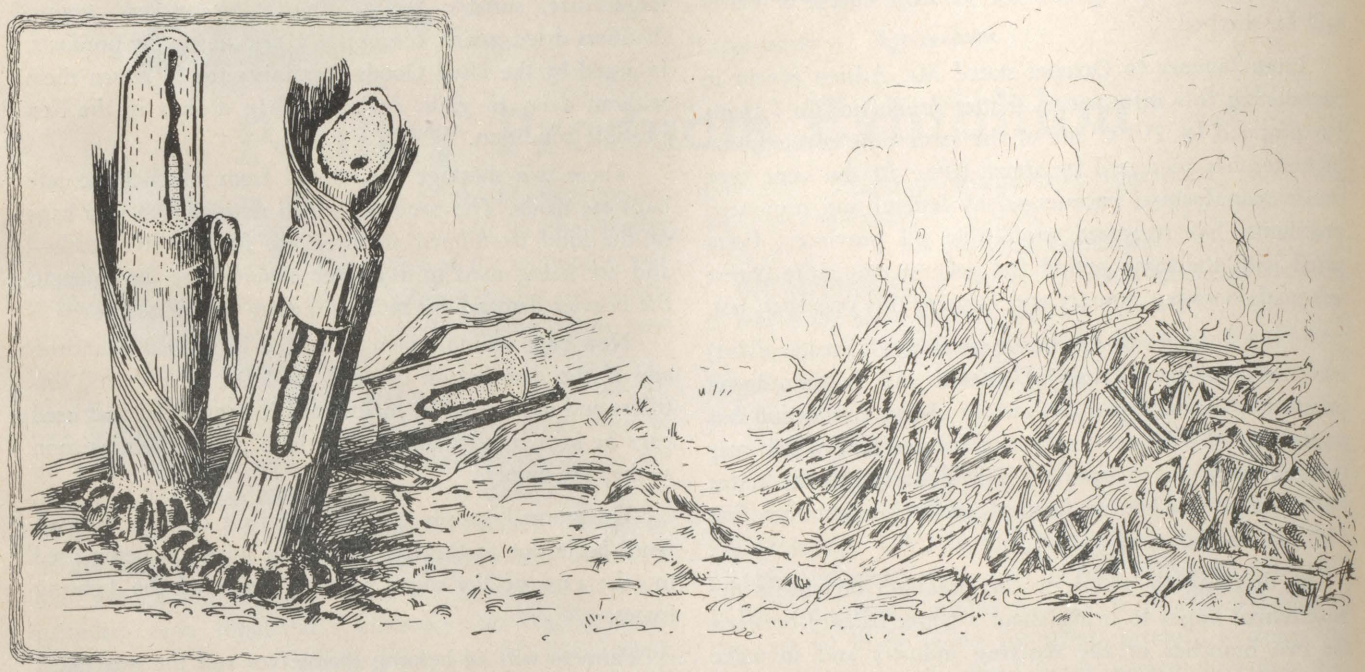
This success of a group of farmers who knew what they wanted can be an example to others. The war has emphasized the importance of vegetable growing to a country's agricultural programme. The interests of the producer, the seller, and the purchaser are one. Let us all do our part together.

A New Bulletin

A very complete and well illustrated bulletin on Land Clearing has been issued recently from Ottawa. It describes methods and machinery used in clearing timber and brush, removal and disposal of stumps, how and when to use explosives, etc. Power machinery is illustrated and described and several pages deal with removal of stones and hummocks. Approximate costs per acre are given.

Ask for Farmers' Bulletin 111, Land Clearing, by Ripley, Armstrong and Kalbfleisch.

The Corn Borer is in Retreat



The corn borer spends the winter in corn stubble. Burning all corn remnants destroys the borers.

Plow all corn stubble deeply. Burn all corn stalks and other remnants. Clean all fields by the 20th of May.

Farmers all over the province will find these words have a familiar ring, for they have been preached by the Plant Protection Service for a long time. Utter destruction of all remnants of the corn crop is apparently the only way in which the corn borer can be destroyed, but it is a sure way. The results of the campaign which has been waged during the last few years are most satisfactory, and it appears that the danger to the corn crop of this province is definitely past.

The table below shows the average of infection by corn borers in each of the agronomic districts for the past three years, and demonstrates clearly the good effect of the government's work against this pest.

Percentage of infestation in different kinds of corn, 1942

	Number of fields inspected	Acres	Percent of infestation
Early sweet corn	662	917	13.0
Late sweet corn	357	630	4.4
Fodder corn	1052	4230	4.8
Dent corn	118	212	13.5
Totals	**2189**	**5989**	**6.3**

*Produces one-third of all sweet corn in Quebec.

District		Average Infestation 1940	1941	1942
4	Levis	1.0%	2.0%	2.5%
5	Beauce	0.5	9.0	1.1
6	Victoriaville	2.0	2.0	1.3
7	Nicolet	22.0	12.0	5.7
8	Sherbrooke	3.0	1.0	2.2
9	St. Hyacinthe	62.0	20.0	6.9
10	Granby	59.0	26.0	2.2
11	St. John	63.0	24.0	9.1
12	Chauteauguay*	70.0	16.0	5.4
13	Montreal	65.0	35.0	12.2
15	Hull	25.0	6.0	1.3
16	St. Jerome	43.0	15.0	8.0
17	Joliette	59.0	36.0	9.9
18	Three Rivers	39.0	11.0	1.1
19	Quebec	8.0	3.0	4.7
	Average for Province	**50.8**	**20.0**	**6.3**

These results are very encouraging, but it must not be taken for granted that we can now relax our efforts. Unless control measures are continued, it is altogether likely that the corn borer will start to increase again. However, by taking the proper precautions, we should be able to keep this insect from doing any great damage to our corn crops.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

Wonder if P. O. George Beurling is fond of carrots? If he is his extraordinary eye-sight will make a good talking-point for the Vitamin A enthusiasts. Anyway he's certainly a good advertisement for Canada. So was the last Victory Loan. But we've got a real job on our hands if we meet our food contracts for export, feed ourselves and still keep up all the work essential to the war effort. That word essential is the key to the whole thing.

In that respect several essentials to farm production have been emphasized by their scarcity here of late. One of these is just plain water, lacking for need of pumps. Our own played out and when we went for repairs we found that they were hard to get and many farmers were in difficulty. We were lucky enough to get what we needed but, lacking the help to get it back together we are still carrying water. Fortunately mild weather has enabled us to make some of the cattle carry their own. Still it makes one realize that milk and bacon both take a lot of water to produce. Scarcity of repairs is not limited to pumping equipment either. If we can't have new tools we must have repairs for the old ones. We might well echo Mr. Churchill and say 'Give us the tools and we will finish the job.'

But, possibly again like Mr. Churchill, we have other requirements. One of these is feed. Mr. Gardiner told us that we now had feed enough for two years yet this morning we bought the last bag of oilcake available in two stores and they didn't know when more would be coming. Likewise one of them had been out of ground wheat for some time. If we have plenty of feed someone better break the bottleneck that is keeping it away from us. If it isn't done food shortages won't be imaginary or temporary, they'll be real.

One American paper reported some concern there about marketing the huge supply of soybean oilmeal. If that's the way they feel about it, how about lease-lending some of it to us? We wouldn't worry about linseed oilmeal if we had plenty of the former. It is even better to help out if animal proteins get scarce — as they have been. We had just started to feed oilmeal to the hogs to replace tankage when the oilmeal began to disappear as well.

As soon as such things get scarce, the dealers begin to hang on to what there is so as to mix their own balanced rations. This is not to be wondered at since we find we can save about twenty-five cents per cwt. by mixing our own feeds. An investigation of the possibility of hiring it mixed further revealed that we could make 60c per hr. by mixing it by hand with a shovel. That sounds like pretty good pay to a farmer regardless of what it seems like to other workers. So we spend valuable time mixing feed because others want too much for doing it for us with machinery. Incidentally, while on the subject of feed, we must confess that there are two reasons for the increase in price of wheat here. One

SHORTHORNS--*The Farmer's Breed*

No breed can offer the farmer so much as Shorthorns.

THINK of those market topping steers, of the extra dollars obtained through greater weight for age, of the easy feeding qualities, of those wonderful milk cows.

UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS—you cannot afford to overlook the merits of the Shorthorn; if faced with a labour shortage why not avoid milking cows; turn to SHORTHORNS and raise profitable steers; when conditions are normal Shorthorns can be milked profitably, and you can sell market topping steers as well. **No other breed offers such possibilities.**

BUY A SHORTHORN BULL—no bull can more profitably head your herd than a Shorthorn, his progeny will be good, even though from common dairy type or range cows, and such progeny is in keen demand everywhere.

For free literature or help in securing foundation stock, write

CANADIAN SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION—Gummer Bldg.—GUELPH, ONT.

IDENTIFICATIONS

for

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, FOXES, POULTRY

EAR TAGS TATTOOS
LEG AND WING BANDS
PELT SEALS

LIVE STOCK SPECIALTIES
METAL STAMPINGS
and FORMINGS

Catalogue and Samples on request.

KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.
Box 361 - Dept. 6 - Ottawa, Ont.

BUY More and More
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Canada West Indies Molasses Co. Ltd.
MONTREAL

is that the law now gives us two more pounds per bag and the other is that we are not getting feed wheat now but No. 3 Northern and it certainly is nice stuff.

Almost forgot another big essential — labour. Judging by the figures in Farm Forum Facts, much of the help which left the farm before the freeze may have gone into non-essential work. Twenty-three per cent went into the armed forces, thirty-four into war industries and forty-three into other work. There must be some who could be weeded out of that last and biggest group. Ant it had better be done before the wave of farm auctions gets any higher. We heard the other day that one young fellow, alone on a farm, had been bothered so much in getting deferments that he was going to have an auction and enlist.

There has been a lot of lime put on farms here this fall. Thirty-eight tons went on one farm and thirty on two smaller ones operated by a father and son. It was bought co-operatively too. A soil test showed the need for six or seven tons here but it arrived too late to do anything about it this fall. Maybe next spring we can though it should be done in the fall to get it out of the way.

Make It a Safe Christmas

Christmas cheer!

Logs hiss and crackle in the fireplace; the tree glitters and shimmers; piles of gay-wrapped packages huddle under the greenery; soft candlelight mellows the festive moment; evergreens make rooms and halls bowers of beauty.

But, lurking amid these trappings of the Yule season is a watchful, pitiless foe — fire. In the bustle and excitement, everyday precautions too often are slackened and tragedy becomes the price of celebration.

Files of the Board of Fire Underwriters tell grim stories of ruined homes and burned children. The Underwriters' Association in the interest of the safety of all Canadians at Christmas therefore, today suggested the following points to bear in mind during the holiday seasons.

Screen the festive logs, for sparks smolder treacherously in rugs.

Holly, mistletoe ground pine and evergreen branches dry out. Never hang them on oil lamps, near the fire, or against electric bulbs. Remove them after three days; then put them outside the house, not in the cellar.

Stand the tree well away from the fireplace and electric lights, curtains and drapes. Trim it with electric lights; never with candles.

Check over all wiring and if the cover is frayed, discard it and buy anew. Never—never—use cotton wool, cut paper, decorations, celluloid ornaments. And don't smoke while trimming the tree.

Gasoline, alcohol and kerosene toys are very dangerous. Supervise the little ones as they use electrical toys, especially movie projectors and magic lanterns. Make sure all film is non inflammable.

If you need more lights, let an expert do the work. Don't play the amateur electrician and tamper with extensions to light fixtures or wall outlets. Short circuits may fire the house; even light shocks may be fatal.

Buy nothing but standard, tested electrical equipment—wirings, transformers, sockets, toys, etc. They all bear a test label; see that it is there. Substandard equipment may cost less, but its use may jeopardize home and family.

Unwrapping gifts is the high point of the Great Day. But keep the room clear of litter. Put issue and other flimsy wrapping in a metal receptacle immediately. And don't smoke while this tinder-like material is around.

Candlelight conjures up old-time memories. But never place lighted candles in a window near curtains or drapes in a draught, or near inflammable table decorations.

And if there is a mishap and somebody's clothes do flame, smother at once in rug, blanket or other heavy material. Make Christmas joyful, not sorrowful!

QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Question: How can I make a fireproof cement or mortar to reline the interior of a coal furnace?

Answer: Where the fire-pot of a furnace is lined with fire bricks when new, the best thing to do when this lining is burnt out is to get a new set of fire bricks from the manufacturer of the furnace. However, if you are not able to get such a lining, you might try the following: Make a sheet metal form to fit inside of the fire-box of the furnace but leaving about three-quarters of an inch space between the form and the fire-pots. Then fill the form with a mixture of one part portland cement to about ten parts of powdered asbestos, wetting the mixture after mixing it thoroughly in the dry state, using only enough water to make a fairly stiff mortar. The sheet metal form may be left in place until it burns out.

In Place of Tea

Have you tried "mate" as a tea substitute? It comes from an evergreen tree which grows in South America, and it has been used as a beverage there for hundreds of years. Like tea it has a bitter taste, a liking for which has to be acquired. It is on sale in some stores, and is not rationed.

HOARDING MEANS DEPRIVING YOUR NEIGHBOUR OF A FAIR SHARE OF SCARCE SUPPLIES.

THE LAW REQUIRES THAT NO MORE THAN TWO WEEKS' SUPPLY OF TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR MAY BE KEPT IN YOUR CUPBOARD.

Dodder is Losing Out

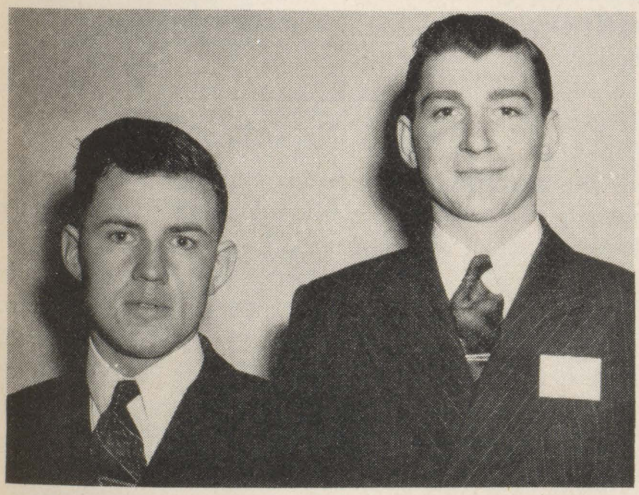
One of the great enemies of flax is dodder, that parasitic plant that does not develop roots of its own but prefers to get its food by sucking the sap of other plants.

It is encouraging to learn that good progress is being made in combating this weed in the Province of Quebec. The table below shows just what has been accomplished by vigorous control measures, which have included burning infested crops, during the past three years.

Acres of flax infested:	1940	1941	1942
Medium to serious	505.5	121.15	95.50
Trace only	495.5	348.80	327.38
Farms infested	85	59	39
New farms infested	—	32	22
Approximate acres inspected	9000	30–35000	30–35000

In 1940 there were 85 farms on which dodder was found. In 1942 there were 39, but of these 22 were found to be infested for the first time. This means that of the 85 found to contain dodder in 1940, all but 17 have been cleaned up.

With flax-growing on the increase in this province, it is encouraging to note that this parasitic weed is being controlled and held in check.



DAIRY WINNERS

Pierre Paul Cassidy (left) and Gilles Fecteau, both of St. Odilon de Cranbourne, Dorchester County, members of the Cranbourne Dairy Calf Club team; winners of the dairy cattle project competitions in the National Junior Farm Club Contests at Toronto on November 2nd and 3rd.

Has High Production

Maritime Guernsey breeders will be particularly interested in a recent outstanding record made at Walker Farms, Walkerville, Ontario, in view of the dam — CANADIAN SAMMY — having come from the herd of T. D. Blaikie, Great Village, Colchester Co. The cow in question, ALAN BE SHAMROCK'S ADELINE, as a 3 year old produced 15,581 lbs. milk, 677 lbs. fat, this being the tenth highest record ever made in Canada in this class.

Some Useful Hints for Dairy Farmers

Now that the cows are in the stables for the winter, George Muir, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Central Experimental Farm, says that from his experience attention to a few details will mean less work and bother later on — and that's something these days with farm help so scarce.

He says it's a good idea to put the big cows in the long stalls and the short ones in the small stalls. This makes it easier to keep the cows clean. He finds it good business to clip the flanks, udders and under parts of the cows before they become badly soiled. Later on, when there's more time, clip the head, neck, a strip along the back and the tail down to the switch. Some farmers even clip the switch hairs on the tail. This clipping makes it easier to keep the cows clean and to produce clean milk.

And here's his tip for curing a cow of the habit of backing up and standing in the gutter—there's usually one or two of them in every herd. Place a board in the gutter behind the cow, sloping it from the top front to the bottom rear of the gutter. This usually breaks the habit—but if it doesn't try tying one hind leg with a strap round the ankle and a rope to the manger curb, so that she can't step back into the gutter.

Mr. Muir recommends putting plenty of litter in the gutter to prevent the cows getting their tails wet and splashing themselves and their neighbours. If straw is scarce, use sawdust or shavings.

Repairing the labour saving equipment such as water devices, manure carriers, feed trucks or barrows, milking machines and so on, without delay, will make it easier to get the chores done quickly.

He also recommends planning the routine of the daily chores, such as milking, feeding, cleaning out, bedding and grooming. This means an undisturbed mid-day period for the cows—and the man doing the chores gets a better chance to have a little well earned leisure at the end of the day, in the "so-called" slack winter season.

Dried Foods Save Shipping Space

It takes 2¼ cubic feet of space in the hold of a ship to load thirty dozen eggs in the shell. When these eggs are turned into powder thirty dozen can be packed into half a cubic foot. Eleven pounds of whole milk make only one pound of dried milk. One pound of dried vegetables equals ten pounds of the fresh product. Concentrated orange juice is one-sixth to one-tenth the volume of natural fruit juice.

Meat is also being dried for shipment overseas in the United States at least. Dried meat takes up about half the room, and weighs about one quarter as much as raw lean meat. Dried beef, after being soaked in water, can be made into croquettes, meat loaves and meat pies. If coarsely ground it can be used for stew. Dried eggs are used in cakes, doughnuts, pancake flour and noodles. They can be used also in omelettes or scrambled.

CANADA'S PROGRAMME . . .

(Continued from page 12)

necessary. There is no special law for children. Boys and girls attend school in day time and do chores night and morning, feeding the chickens, the pigs, the calves, and milking the cows. They also hoe the turnips, the corn, and the potatoes, and help with the harvest.

This is the band which has increased its efforts during the past three years. This is the band to which this country and Britain owes a debt of more than gratitude for their efforts during the past three years which I hope none of us will hesitate to pay. This production would never have been possible had not every law which makes living conditions what they are in industry been broken voluntarily upon the farm. Tonight I think I am speaking for the great majority of the well informed people of Canada when I say to the farmer, his wife, his children, and his hired man — Thank you for a national job unselfishly done.

Now what of the fourth year?

On the one side you have reduced labour which you are asking to have stabilized and for which you must pay higher wages.

On the other side you have more breeding stock of every kind, greatly increased feed supplies, a guarantee of at least as high a price as you had in 1942 for every product and higher for most, and a guarantee that however much meat, dairy or poultry products you produce in the fourth year of war they will be needed.

We are, therefore, proposing that you feed every beef animal you have the labour and feed to finish until it has eaten the last pound of grain which will profitably put beef on it, and increase the number available for future feeding.

We are proposing that we should have an increase in the number of sows on our farms of at least 25%. If this is to be done each farmer will require to take stock of his labour and his feed and plan to produce all the pigs he can.

We are going to ask those in the cheese producing areas not to let up on the production of cheese. You have got it back to the 200,000,000 pound objective. Keep it there.

We are going to ask you to produce at least 20 million pounds more butter than you did last year.

We are asking you to produce more whole milk than you did last year.

We are asking you to produce more eggs and poultry than you did last year.

We are not suggesting that those who specialize because of local conditions should change from one product to another. We are urging you to produce more in 1943 of the same meat, dairy, or poultry products as you produced in 1942.

Our long time policy has been if you found something best for you to do in peace time and are satisfied it will be best for you when war is over, do not let war drive you out of it. Do it now and do it more abundantly. There has only been one exception to this last injunction, and it is that we have asked those who produce wheat to become feeders or producers of feed grains. There would appear at this time to be every reason why western farmers should seed about the same acreage to coarse grains as last year. If there is any change it should be from wheat to oil producing crops such as flax.

Now that we have coarse grains in abundance we are calling the annual conference of representatives of provincial Agricultural Departments and farm organizations to lay out a programme for each province. The representatives to this conference in the fourth year of war should be able to carry back to their respective provinces and communities a more definite programme than ever before because we know that no matter what the programme there is feed with which to carry it through.

There is nothing to prevent each province or each county or municipality for that matter setting for itself the highest quota for the years 1943 and 1944 of any livestock product it has been accustomed to produce. Whatever is produced will be needed either by Canada or our Allies. Direction will be given to your local efforts at the conference to be held, but such matters as immediate breeding necessary to have stock to feed should not await any conference. Check your own possibilities and go to the limit.

From a 'Hick Town'

In the course of conversation here and there one occasionally meets the fellow who admits diffidently that he hails only from one of the smaller towns. With a bit of humour he adds "just a hick town". One of those places in fact so long the source of inspiration for professional merry-makers. A hick town, they say is a place where a backfire is never mistaken for a pistol shot, where bed-time is orthodox; where woodpeckers eat up the depot, where 'central' can tell you whether it was a boy or girl; where neighbors will supply you with a conscience if you lack one; where there are no parking problems; where a curfew has no meaning.

With no intention of becoming terribly heavy over the matter, one might add that a hick town is a place where twenty-seven of thirty-one presidents of the United States were born and where seven out of nine of the immortals in New York's national hall of fame originated. A hick town without a name produced Abraham Lincoln. Hick towns gave us most of our great literary figures of the past and practically all of those now living. Hick towns produced our Edisons, our Robert Burns and our Mme Curie.

One might suggest then, that a hick town is a place where a boy has an excellent foundation for future greatness.

Nova Scotia Notes

Has Good Clover Seed Crop

Those who saved clover for seed are having it threshed and yields are good, according to reports received from Annapolis County, Nova Scotia. It is expected that the yield of seed in that country this year will be approximately 7,000 lbs. Those saving seed were: Freeman Beals, Parker Neily, Charles Dodge, W. S. Phinney, Fred Charlton, Edmund Keith, J. Whitman, C. Ruggles, J. A. Barteaux, C. C. Barteaux, Henry Wheelock, Thornton Crispe, H. J. Wentzel and Perley Bruce.

Some of the fields yielded as high as 200 lbs, per acre. It is interesting to note that those having the best yields were those using limestone. A few hundred pounds of seed will pay for a lot of limestone.

Expect to Breed 1,100 Cattle

Interest continues to grow in artificial insemination. A report from H. H. Churchill, Agricultural Representative in Yarmouth, where an artificial breeding unit was established last year, states that 750 cows were bred in this way in the first year of operation and that it is expected 1,100 cattle will be bred at the unit this year. "This first year", says Mr. Churchill, "has proven that the artificial breeding of cattle is far and away more effective than standard breeding methods. We are of the opinion that in the not too distant future not only our own county and province will have adopted this method, but all of Canada. Although an AA R.O.P. preferential bull may cost five times as much as a scrub purebred, when placed in an artificial breeding unit the preferential sire's get is at least a hundredfold greater. It would take ten years under natural breeding to produce results which can be obtained by artificial selective breeding in three."

Farmers Make Good Response

A goodly number of Nova Scotia farmers have responded to the nation-wide appeal for greater sheep and wool production. More ewes have been retained this fall than usual and a number of new flocks have been started. According to F. W. Walsh, Nova Scotia's director of marketing, sheep and wool production are definitely on the increase.

The amount of wool produced in 1942 was much ahead of the 1941 yield and present indications point to a very considerable increase in the 1943 crop. Mr. Walsh, commenting favourably on the co-operation of the farmers, said they had taken a serious view of the situation and as a result of the larger number of ewes retained, flocks being wintered this year should be increased by at least twenty per cent. This should mean an increase of from 100,000 to 125,000 lbs. in the 1943 wool production of the province.

The 260,000 lbs. of wool that passed through the government wool stations at Truro, Antigonish, Mabou last summer graded high and brought record financial returns to the producers. With the demand for wood keeping in excess of the supply and the prospects for even more favourable prices all signs point to still better returns to the farmer who goes in for sheep raising.

In order to foster this branch of farm work, the Department of Agriculture has been lending its services in locating and distributing ewes for interested farmers. While a number of placements have been made this way, the greater number have been made by farmers who have been obtaining ewes from neighbouring farmers.

16 Tons Poultry Pooled in One Week in Nova Scotia

Dressed poultry marketing in Nova Scotia through dressed poultry pools is progressing favorably with more than two-thirds of the total year's volume already marketed, and marketed at prices pleasing to the producers. Last week pools were held at Pugwash, Nappan, River John, Port Williams, Newport, Middle Musquodoboit, when a total of 32,069 lbs., or more than 16 tons, was marketed. The largest pool at Port Williams where the Cornwallis Poultry Club disposed of 14,442 lbs. The quality as well as the quantity of the poultry was high. Out of the total marketed at the five pools 861 lbs. went into "Special" milkfed grade of capons and chickens, and 29,100 lbs. into milkfed "A" or "B" capons and chickens. This means that over 90% made the highest grades.

Pleasure has been expressed at the prices paid to the producers through this co-operative form of marketing. A comparison with current market quotations shows that the Nova Scotia pool prices are up twenty per cent or more, grade for grade, when compared with Saint John and Charlottetown prices.

To date the Cornwallis poultry club is high in volume of marketed poultry. This Club has already put out 55,000 lbs., compared with a total of 40,000 lbs. in 1941. Aylesford Egg and Poultry Station and Barss Corner Poultry Club are running in second place, each having marketed approximately 40,000 lbs. All these clubs are planning on more pools this year.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Please send the Macdonald College Journal for two years to

Name ....

Print name and address clearly

Address .....

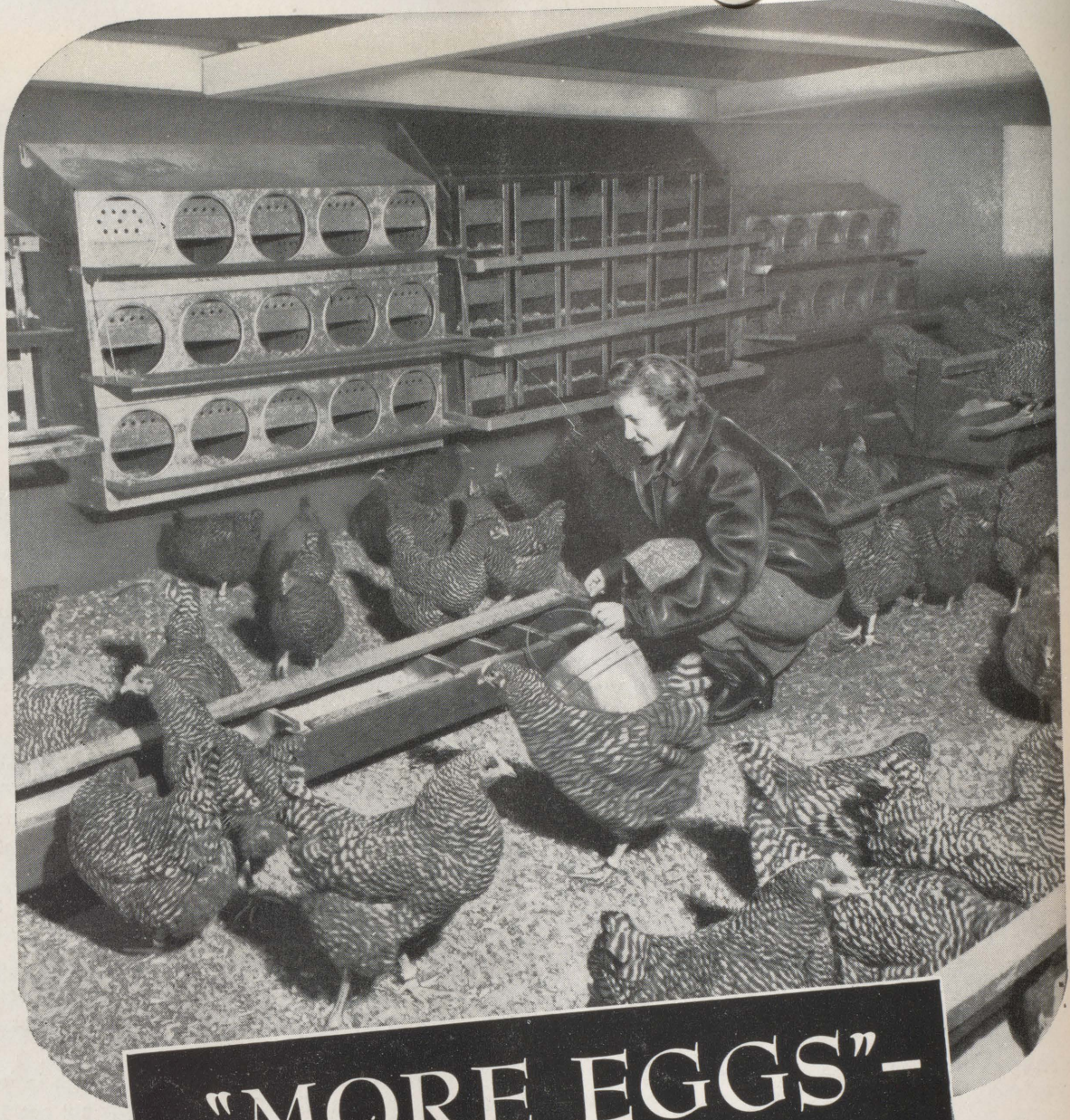
....

The Subscription Fee of $1.00 for 2 years is enclosed.
(The price for a 1 year subscription is 50c)

Fill out this form and mail it with your subscription to:

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC



"MORE EGGS"– our contribution to victory!

"It's a small contribution to Victory, we know. But every little helps. Britain and the home front need eggs — so it's up to us to do our part."

Everywhere the women on Canada's farms are doing this important war job . . . providing more eggs for the people of Britain . . . preparing more poultry for the home market. These are their jobs for Victory.

Canada's farm women are today numbered among our foremost war workers. With an eye to the future they are setting a high standard for Canadian products while they concentrate on helping to send more and more food to our boys overseas.

Every farm woman in Canada can contribute to our war effort through helping to boost our farm production. Like all our war workers, their motto at this time is "carry on" — their extra labour lightened by their knowledge of the contribution they can make, today and every day, for the balance of this war.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

There's a War Job on every Canadian Farm

FOOD FOR VICTORY